

## FLYING FLAG, DUTCH FISHERS FIRED ON BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Within Sight of Coast And  
Guarded by Flotilla Of  
Torpedo-Boats

Another British and Three  
Neutral Merchant Vessels  
Are Destroyed

## COLUMBIAN'S CASE

Germans Say Humanity Dis-  
played, as Sinking Delay-  
ed Till Gale Stopped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, November 16.—A German submarine, within sight of the Dutch coast and a flotilla of Dutch torpedo-boats, yesterday fired several shots at Dutch trawlers flying the Dutch flag. They all fell short.

London, November 16.—Thirty of the Arabia's passengers have arrived in London.

The British a.s. Polpeten, Greek a.s. Barbara (2,831 tons), Norwegian a.s. Lokken (1,954 tons) and Spanish a.s. Ois-Mendi (2,104 tons) have been sunk.

An official communique issued in Berlin states that a German submarine sank with a torpedo on the 6th a hostile transport of 12,000 tons, eighty sea-miles west of Malta. The British Admiralty states that this announcement is an obvious attempt to explain away the outrageous and inhuman act of torpedoing a mail-steamers without warning. The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on the 6th was the P. & O. a.s. Arabia, 7,933 tons, which was sunk 300 miles east of Malta.

## Waited 2 Days in Gale To Sink a.s. Columbian

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, November 15.—The sinking of the American steamer Columbian, off the coast of Spain, by the German submarine U. 49, was attended by unusual incidents. The British assertion that the Columbian was sunk without warning appears to be ridiculous, in view of the circumstances of the torpedoing.

The New York World says, in an editorial with regard to this affair, that the German submarine commander charged with the sinking of the Columbian took some pains and ran the chance of seeing his task frustrated, if the risks he took were not even greater, just in order to avoid the sacrifice of lives safeguarded by the American flag. The Columbian was stopped in a wild sea, which made the launching of boats difficult and dangerous, perhaps even impossible. In any case, it would have been doubtful whether the boats with the crew would reach the shore safely. The U-boat, therefore, lay by for two days, apparently submerging, in order to overcome the gale more easily, till the boats could be launched and used. Thus, no lives were lost.

According to a telegram from Captain Curtis, of the Columbian, he said that he had been a prisoner aboard the U. 49 for six days after his ship had been destroyed. In the cabin of the U. 49 Captain Curtis found the captains of the steamers Seatonla and Balto, which had been previously sunk by the U. 49. All three captains were later on taken aboard by a Swedish steamer.

## Hedjaz Arab Senate Decreed By Shereef

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, November 15.—The Shereef of Mecca has decreed the establishment of an Arab Senate in the Hedjaz, under the presidency of Mohamed Shelli.

## BUKHAREST BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 15.—Eight German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the city today. Four civilians were killed and 20 injured.

## Send Delegates to Shanghai To Sound Dr. Wu Ting-fang Over Laohsikai Settlement

Will Also Interview Vice-President; China 'On Perilous Defensive,' Says Peking Correspondent

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 17.—A number of delegates have been nominated to proceed from Tientsin to Shanghai, to interview Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the Laohsikai affair. The delegates will also interview General Feng Kuo-chang.

Hsu Shih-chang arrived yesterday. He was met by a large concourse of prominent officials and was received in audience by the President this afternoon.

Owing to the failure of the provinces to forward remittances due to the Central Government, the latter has telegraphed to the provincial authorities, stating that a new regulation will be enforced by which responsible officials will be punished if remittances are delayed ten days and, if delayed two months, the officials at fault will be removed from office.

## Sun Hung-yi Marking Time Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 17.—Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, is intending to ask for leave of another five days, in order to await the development of the Cabinet crisis.

## Mishandling of Laohsikai Negotiations Harts China

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 14.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang will find a peek of troubles waiting for him when he reaches Peking. Mishandling of the diplomatic negotiations arising out of the Laohsikai incident has resulted in China losing a commanding position and being placed on a perilous defensive. It is beyond doubt, that the summary action taken by the French in regard to the question of the extension of the Tientsin concession was regarded, even by France's allies, as over-precipitate. Had China played her diplomatic cards well, and conducted the negotiations with firm dignity, she would undoubtedly have succeeded in concluding an arrangement which would have not only preserved her face but have enhanced her prestige.

Unhappily China did not play her cards well. The grave mistake was made early in the negotiations of allowing a leakage of official news that irritated the French and stiffened their attitude. Subsequently the British Minister, with the laudable

intention of arranging a mutually satisfactory compromise, called at the Waichiaoou and discussed the matter with the acting minister of foreign affairs. A garbled report of what transpired at this meeting was published in Peking, but the British Minister continued his efforts and at last an arrangement satisfactory both to the French and the Chinese was arrived at.

It was agreed on both sides that the documents embodying this arrangement would be signed at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last. The French, it may be mentioned, had agreed to a request by the Chinese for certain modifications in the agreement that the Chinese had previously expressed their willingness to sign. On Saturday the Chinese notified the British Legation that they were unable to sign the agreement until it had been submitted to Parliament. This was the first time in the whole course of the negotiations that the Chinese had made any reference to the necessity of submitting the arrangement for parliamentary approval. Not unnaturally, the British and French felt that they had not been treated with frankness, and it is understood that they have both declined to carry the negotiations further.

A more serious development still has arisen out of the publication in a local paper of a report of the later negotiations carried on between the British and Chinese authorities. Apart altogether from the allegation that is made that the report is garbled and misleading, it is held that the Waichiaoou in permitting the divulgement of reports of semi-private discussions between Ministers and the Chinese Foreign Office has violated all precedent.

As a result the allied and neutral ministers decided, I learn on good authority, to present a joint note to the Chinese Government requiring a satisfactory assurance that this leakage of news shall not re-occur in the future. Pending such an assurance they will suspend all negotiations with the Waichiaoou. The Chinese Government is in a very difficult position as it is apparently fearful of offending the amateur diplomats whose intervention has led to such unfortunate results, while it knows that it would be fatal to estrange the friendship of the Entente and neutral countries. What the Government will do to extricate itself from the difficulties in which

(Continued on Page 2)

## Enemy Trade-Marks To Be Controlled By Hongkong's Governor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the Governor of Hongkong has been instructed to place enemy trade-marks under Government control till the end of the war. Owing to local conditions, these trade-marks could not be sold.

He has also asked the Governor to report regarding the liquidation of enemy firms. The balance of the proceeds, after the liquidation, would remain in the hands of the Government and its ultimate disposal would not be settled till peace and would, presumably, depend on the action of the enemy with regard to Allied private property in enemy countries.

## EVACUATED TRENCHES RETAKEN BY ITALIANS

Whole Regiments of Austrians  
Mown Down in Making  
Desperate Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 15.—The Austrians are desperately attacking east of Gorizia, where the Italian machine-guns have mown down whole regiments.

An official communique reports: We re-occupied the trenches evacuated eastward of Gorizia, as cabled on Wednesday. We repulsed a counter-attack and slightly advanced on the Hudiog sector, on Carso, taking some prisoners and two trench-mortars.

## Emperor of Japan And President of U.S. Open New Wireless

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, November 17.—The new wireless system was opened yesterday between Tokio, Hawaii and San Francisco and messages were exchanged between the Emperor of Japan and President Wilson; the Governor of Hawaii and Count Terauchi, and the Ambassadors at Tokio and Washington, all expressing goodwill and hopes of an increase in friendly relations.

(An Eastern News Agency message says: The wireless telegraphic messages were opened to all the public between Japan and the U.S.A.)

## PADUA'S BOMBARDMENT DRAWS PAPAL PROTEST

Make Energetic Representa-  
tions to Austria, Whose Air-  
man Slew 90 People

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 15.—There were ninety deaths as a result of the Austrian air-raid on Padua.

The Pope has protested energetically to Austria concerning the bombing of Padua.

## Nigerian Properties Sold for £300,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—£300,000 was realised on the first day of the Nigerian sale.

## Official British War Photograph Main Street in Combles



Comblès was the scene of some of the hardest hand-to-hand fighting of the whole war. The village was literally taken house by house.

## COUNT von TSCHIRSCHKY, WAR INSTIGATOR, DEAD

German Ambassador At Vienna  
Said To Be Chiefly Res-  
ponsible For Conflict

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 16.—The death is announced of Count von Tschirschky, the German Ambassador at Vienna, whose policy was chiefly responsible for the war.

## 400,000 Tons Indian Wheat for the Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—The Wheat Commission has arranged for the Indian Government to sanction the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Great Britain, France and Italy, shipment in November, December and January.

## Llangatlock Leaves £100,000 to Church

Reuter's Service  
London, November 16.—Lord Llangatlock has bequeathed £100,000 to the Church of England and Wales.

## GERMAN REPRISALS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 14.—As a reprisal against the forced sale of German property in the British Colony of Nigeria, the German Government will put up for sale the palace belonging to Sir Francis Oppenheimer, former Consul-General at Frankfurt. The estate is valued at 2,000,000 Marks.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per C.M. a.s. China .....Nov. 18  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Hakual M. Nov. 20  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Kumano M. Nov. 22  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per C.M. a.s. China .....Nov. 18  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26  
For Europe:—  
Per P. and O. a.s. Malta Nov. 27  
Per N.Y.K. a.s. Katori M. Dec. 5  
Per M.M. a.s. Amazona Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per O.S.K. a.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Saigon on November 15 per M.M. a.s. Amazona.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. a.s. Athos.

## Silver Consignments On Way to Shanghai Will Ease Situation

To Fill Gap Caused By Record  
Export; Stocks Fall From  
600 to 200 Lakhs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The uneasy feeling manifested of late by Chinese banks as a consequence of silver dealings would appear to be lessened today, as yesterday to this China's Ministry of Finance reported that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to be considerably exaggerated. There have been stories to the effect that the phenomenal export of silver was rapidly cleaning China out and that the scarcity unless remedied would seriously curtail both import and export business.

The management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was very frank on the matter. There is a scarcity of silver at the moment but there is a big consignment of it actually on the water now for Shanghai, from America, another will get on the way probably today and others have been booked to come over as quickly as possible. Thus the state of affairs here is quite safe.

Mr. A. G. Stephen admitted that perhaps the export had been overdone. "However," he said, "it is really the Chinese themselves who are to blame. Investors and native banks in the provinces who had silver stored up, when they found they could make a profit out of it, immediately sent it up to Shanghai and there was more here than we could possibly handle. It had to be exported."

A reference back to bank statistics will show the truth of this. Week after week in the Summer and early Autumn, anything from five to eleven lakhs a week was coming into Shanghai and, if the influx has stopped now, it is simply because the provinces have sold as much as they can spare.

The old and well known law of supply and demand is at the bottom of the silver situation here, according to the bankers. In other words, China had more silver than she was using and other parts of the world not enough for their needs. Those countries requiring silver bought it and China was able to sell to them at a good round profit; the profit was so good indeed that China somewhat oversold with the result that she now finds herself in need and is in the market buying. From 600 lakhs China sold down to less than 200 lakhs and she is now buying back here.

## G. C. M. G. FOR M'MAHON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—Colonel Sir Arthur M'Mahon, late High Commissioner of Egypt, has been created a G.C.M.G.

## GERMANS ARE ROUTED BY FRANCO-SERB ARMY

Tepavoi and Gnels Stormed;  
Cingel Also Falls; 3,200  
Prisoners Registered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—A Serbian official communique reports: With the co-operation of the French, our troops, on the 14th, captured all the positions to the west of the village of Tepavoi. The German defenders who escaped annihilation or capture fled. We took 500 prisoners, including seven officers. Our booty has not yet been ascertained. The villages of Tepavoi and Gnels were carried by storm.

Paris, November 16.—A French official despatch from Salonica yesterday reported: After a brief lull, fierce fighting has been resumed in the Cerna region, the Serbian offensive developed on the 13th and 14th resulting in fresh successes. The German-Bulgarian forces have retired to Hill 1212, north-east of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbians, who have captured the village of Cingel.

The victorious march of the Franco-Serbian continues in the direction of Tepavoi. The fighting west of the Cerna has spread to the Kichall region. The 3,200 prisoners taken in the Cerna loop from the 10th to the 14th include 600 Germans.

An official despatch from Salonica today reported: The British brilliantly carried the village of Kakaraski, on the eastern slope of Lake Tahnos. The Bulgarians fell back to the left bank of the Nibor. Despite rain and snow, our offensive on the Cerna front continued successfully.

The battle in the loop of the Cerna was very bitter. Violent Teuton-Bulgarian counter-attacks were beaten back, with sanguinary losses, 400 Germans being taken prisoners. The Franco-Serbian forces advanced north of Tapabel, towards Jaratok. The enemy, west of the Cerna, abandoned their principal position, which they had been fortifying for months. The Franco-Russian forces are pursuing the enemy on the plain north of Kenall and have reached the right bank of the Viro River, six kilometers south of Monastir.

## SAM HUGHES EXCEEDED HIS PROPER FUNCTIONS

Was Borden's Opinion; Canadian  
Premier Asked Minister  
Of Defence To Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, November 15.—Colonel Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Defence, resigned at the request of Sir Robert Borden, who considered, inter alia, that Sir Sam Hughes was assuming functions which should be exercised by the Government collectively. Sir Sam Hughes declares that there are other reasons. He says he will continue his military work, especially recruiting.

## PRESSOIRE CLEARED BY THE FRENCH IN OBSTINATE BATTLE

Germans Meet One of Most  
Sanguinary Reverses  
Of the War

## BIG PREPARATIONS

They Had Been Bringing  
Up Re-inforcements For  
Weeks Past

## DOUBLE RUSH FAILS

Limited Advantages Gained  
At Huge Sacrifices Are  
Only Held Temporarily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 16.—A semi-official communique reports: The defeat inflicted on the Germans yesterday was one of the most sanguinary in the war. The enemy had been bringing up reinforcements for weeks.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: A furious battle continued all day on the Somme front.

The enemy attempted a powerful effort, with a great number of effectives, north and south of the Somme simultaneously. They were baffled by the resistance of the French and only gained limited advantages, at the cost of heavy losses.

The attack north of the Somme was made after an intense bombardment on the front from Les Boeufs to south of Bouchavesnes. The enemy gained lodgment in the west and north edges of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else their attacks collapsed under machine-gun and curtain-fire.

Beaten Back to Trenches  
The Germans, south of the Somme, renewed their attacks in the afternoon on the front from Ablaincourt to Chaumes Wood. Desperate fighting ended in the defeat of the Germans, who lost sanguinarily and returned to their trenches, except at the eastern part of the village of Pressoire, where they made progress.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of our front.

The communique this afternoon reported: After an obstinate fight, we cleared the enemy out of Pressoire and our gains of the 7th are entirely held. The enemy suffered very heavy losses in yesterday's attacks, in which they employed troops belonging to three divisions.

The communique this evening reported: On the Somme front, the enemy parties which gained a footing in a group of houses north-east of Sailly were ejected. The artillery action was vigorous in the region of Ablaincourt.

An enemy machine was brought down near Chaumes.

## Hammer Haig's Troops

London, November 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: There has been considerable enemy shelling north and south of the Ancre during the night.

General Haig reported this evening: The enemy bombarded our new front northward of the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaumont. Our artillery caused several explosions. We took a further 303 prisoners.

There was considerable hostile shelling of our front between Le Sars and Gueudecourt. We bombarded the enemy's lines in the souchez and Armentieres areas.

A German official communique issued yesterday claims that they repulsed partial attacks made by the British east and south-east of Beaumont-Hamel and stormed part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, taking 332 prisoners.

## Germans Claim Success

Amsterdam, November 16.—The importance attached by the Germans to the British offensive in the region of the Ancre is made evident by the fact that they issued an evening communique for the first time yesterday evening. This claims that the attacks



of the British on both sides of the river were shattered in the afternoon.

### Somme Battle Raging Both Day and Night

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 15.—The battle north of the Somme continues. The struggle has been going on from morning till night and November 14 assumed the character of a great battle day. The British hoped that they could make use of the success obtained at the beginning and therefore again attacked with great masses north of the Ancre and also several times between Le Sars and Guendescourt.

They succeeded in capturing the village of Beaumont, but in all the other parts of the large front of attack the violence of their advance broke down before our positions, with heavy losses. In the repulse of the hostile attacks, the infantry regiment No. 169 and regiments of the 4th Guards Infantry division especially distinguished themselves.

The French employed strong forces in order to capture the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but their attacks remained completely unsuccessful, ending in a sanguinary defeat.

### Send Delegates To Sound Wu

(Continued from Page 1)

its weakness and ineptitude have landed it remains to be seen.

The troubles of the Bank of China are far from being over. The foreign banks are unable to extend any assistance, and it is probable that the moratorium will be partially re-established. Depositors will probably be notified that the Bank is not prepared to pay out more than ten per cent of the amount on deposit for a certain time.

### Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: Tai Kien, Civil Governor of Szechuen, has asked the government to erect a statue in memory of the late General Tai Ao.

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang arrived at Peking on the 16th. He was welcomed by the President's secretaries at the Chienmen.

Students of Soochow schools will hold a memorial service on Sunday in honor of Tai Ao at the Normal College, Soochow.

The Sun Pao: Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, probably will be made Civil Governor of Fukien.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, proposes to hold a telegraphic and postal conference in Peking on December 1. His proposal has been approved at a Cabinet meeting.

### News Briefs

The Paoshan district police arrested three men on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway yesterday afternoon who were found in possession of over five pounds of opium. They were handed over to the city criminal court.

Bishop and Mrs. Molony and the Rev. C. J. F. Symons left here yesterday for Ningpo by the C. N. str. Hsin Peking.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, Royal Fusiliers, formerly of the Shanghai Electricity Department, who went home in the Autumn of 1914, has received the Military Cross. For 16 hours he and another protected a badly wounded officer under heavy fire.

Mr. P. S. Heintzelman, formerly United States Consul-General at Mukden, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave in a few days for Canton where he will be American Consul-General. Mr. Heintzelman was stationed at Canton ten years ago as Vice-Consul and has also seen service at Shanghai, Dainy and other posts in the Far East.

Mrs. Dowling, wife of Mr. J. C. Dowling, of the B.A.T. Co., Chinkiang, arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the Palace Hotel.

The St. John's Alumni, Shanghai Branch, will hold an informal social at the International Recreation Club on Bubbling Well Road, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 6 p.m. An elaborate program has been prepared. A Chinese dinner will be served, after which there will be music and games.

### The Weather

Overcast weather, with moderate northerly breeze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.5 and the minimum 43.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 59.0 and 49.1.

### POPULATION RATIONING FOR BRITAIN EXPECTED

Law to Prevent White Flour Milling; Popular Wish Is For Stricter Rules

### HIT BY U. S. SHORTAGE

Short Crop Compels Australian Purchases, with Consequent Use of More Tonnage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that, since the beginning of the war, the British shipping losses total 2,250,000 tons. He saw no reason why they should not produce 500,000 tons of shipping in the six months ending December.

The Government was largely buying Australian wheat. They were giving wheat shipping assistance to France and Italy. The War Office would specially consider the demand for labor by English farmers who are planting wheat.

Mr. Runciman said that the new food-stuff regulations would be particularly applicable to flour. Whole white flour would not be milled in future, but much of the so-called offal retained.

The debate on Mr. Walter Runciman's proposals was adjourned. The scheme generally was very favorably received.

Sir Edward Carson said that the House expected more drastic proposals.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, representing the Labor Party, welcomed the proposals and criticised the Government for not organizing food supplies earlier.

Sir Stephen Collins demanded drastic treatment of the drink question.

Mr. Charles Bathurst thought that the proposals would terrorise Germany more than anything since compulsory military service. He suggested that there should be a prohibition of the manufacture of fancy bread, cakes and puddings.

Sir Chiozza Money urged that shipping should be rigidly restricted to the transport of food and necessities.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Runciman, dealing with submarine, reminded the House that the war risk insurance scheme is still running, which has solved the matter. The scheme, substantially, would run to a one per cent rate of insurance.

The Government's proposals for the transport of food are principally due to the demands of the naval and military authorities. He emphasized that a new fact of the situation was the shortage in the North American wheat crop, which compelled the Government to go to Australia and thus use much more tonnage. He expressed gratitude for the cordial reception accorded to his proposals.

Colonel Winston Churchill said that he did not consider submarine was affecting or was likely to affect food supplies to the extent some people imagined. He urged the arming of merchantmen, pointing out that four-fifths of the armed vessels which have been attacked have escaped, whereas four-fifths of the unarmed ships that have been attacked have perished.

New construction, commandeering and purchase have replaced four-fifths of the losses arising from submarine warfare, he said.

Not a dissentient voice has been raised against Mr. Walter Runciman's proposals. The papers generally express the opinion that he might have gone farther. The fact that Mr. Runciman said that his proposals are only the first instalment is regarded as indicating that rationing the population is contemplated.

There is some criticism concerning the absence of proposals to encourage home food-growing by guaranteeing farmers minimum prices. The appointment of the Food Controller is expected to take place immediately Mr. Asquith returns to the House. Meanwhile, the Board of Trade exercises his powers.

It is officially stated that the retail cost of food has increased 78 per cent since the outbreak of war.

### FRENCH CABINET CRISIS ON ALGERS CONCESSION

Look for Resignation of Zembat, Who Closed Deal With English Firm; Perhaps Others

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 16.—The Zuercher Post reports that the approaching crisis in the French Cabinet has been caused by the disclosures about the Minister Zembat, who, against payment, turned over to an English company petroleum concessions in Algeria. According to the Swiss paper, Zembat's resignation is considered as certain, while that of other Ministers is expected as probable.

### FOE'S TRENCH TAKEN BY LONE CANADIAN

Kills and Wounds Several Germans and Brings Back Sixty-Two Prisoners

Ottawa, Ont., October 6.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian private, who leaped from his trench, killed and wounded many Germans and compelled sixty-two others to surrender, is described in a despatch received here today from the Canadian headquarters in France. Describing the action of the wounded private, the despatch says:

"The most aggressive gallantry was displayed by a private in an Edmonton battalion. He was taking part in a bombing attack when the advance was arrested and the bomb supply exhausted. Although one of his fingers had been blown away, he jumped out of the trench and ran along the outside, firing at point-blank range at the enemy, killing and wounding many of them. The remainder, sixty-two in number, thinking themselves about to be cut off, surrendered. He, with two other men, escorted the prisoners across open ground under heavy fire to a support trench and then returned and reported himself for duty to his company commander before his wound had been dressed. This action made it possible for the battalion to capture and hold 250 yards of trench at a critical moment in the general attack."

### BULGARIANS RETIRE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, November 15.—Bulgarian troops, among them the regiment Balkanski, whose honorary chief is the German Emperor, withstood violent French attacks in the Monastir Plain and remained unshaken. In the Czerna bend, the enemy captured some heights. In order to avoid influences from the flanks upon our positions in the valley, our defense there was taken back.

### J. BLUM DIES FOR FRANCE

Well Known Manila Man Succumbs In Battle of Verdun

Manila, October 29.—Julian Blum, brother of Marcel Blum and partner in the firm of Em. Levy, Blum Hermanos of this city, is dead in France as a result of wounds received in battle recently, according to a cablegram received by Dr. Juan Midano Saturday afternoon. Mr. Blum was 31 years old and had spent 12 years in Manila. He came here in 1902 to join the staff of the Estrella del Norte, a partner in which, Rafael Levy, was his uncle. In 1906, he returned to France to perform his military duty and at its conclusion he returned to Manila. He left here one week before the outbreak of the war and on his arrival in France at once joined his regiment at St. Etienne. A month later he was at the front at Arras. Early this year he was sent to Verdun where he had the arduous and self-imposed duties of bicycle orderly. In all the terrible fighting about the French fort, he had his share.

### MANILA HONORS SENATOR

Manila, October 28.—As a mark of gratitude for the sympathy and good will United States Senator J. P. Clarke of Arkansas, who died on the first of October had shown to the Filipino people by introducing legislation giving them their independence within four years, the municipal board this morning moved to perpetuate the Senator's name by giving it to one of the prominent streets in the city. Calle St. Louis in Ermita district will henceforth be called Calle Clarke, the motion to that effect presented to the board by Member Geronimo Santiago, having been unanimously approved.

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### VISCOUNT KATO'S PARTY PROMULGATES POLICY

To Strengthen Intimate Relations With Allied Powers; Navy Program

The Eastern News Agency (Japan)

under date of Nov. 16, carries the following from Tokyo:

The Kenseikwai, under Viscount Kato, has published the planks of its platform, of which the following are important:

1.—With regard to the great war in Europe the Kenseikwai proposes to strengthen the intimate relations with the Powers allied to Japan so as to attain the aims of the war and at the same time to extend the position of Japan, to develop the interest of Empire and show the national prestige in accordance with the development of the situation of the war.

2.—In Eastern Asia the Kenseikwai proposes to respect the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as well as the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Entente and towards China to endeavor to develop the mutual interests by effecting more friendly relations with China so as to secure the maintenance of the permanent peace of Eastern Asia.

3.—In maintaining the Naval strength of Japan it is proposed firmly to carry out the scheme of having eight battleships and four battle-cruisers on the fixed date.

4.—To carefully consider the policy to be taken in regard to the present situation and the measures to be effected after the war is over so as not to increase the burdens to be borne by the people by having a proper financial scheme.

### LIANG CHI-CHIAO WINS IN PACIFICATION PLAN

Soothing Factional Feeling; Working for Disbandment Of Surplus Canton Army

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 17.—According to Chinese newspaper reports, the mutiny at Chowchun, in Shantung, appears to be somewhat serious. It is stated that seven hundred soldiers revolted and, taking their arms and ammunition and also several machine-guns, attempted to raid the surrounding districts, where the people are panic-stricken.

Government forces have been despatched to suppress the mutineers and various garrisons have been instructed to assist. Several encounters have occurred, but, owing to their good equipment, the mutineers have escaped.

### LEMPICKI QUITS DUMA

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 14.—On account of the re-establishment of the Polish kingdom, Michael Lempicki has resigned his membership of the Duma.

### GEN. KENNEDY DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—The death is announced of Brigadier-General Charles Kennedy, of the Royal Marines.

### ROYAL ALLIANCE

Prince George of Battenberg Weds Countess Nada Torby

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—Prince George of Battenberg and Countess Nada Torby, a daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, were married today.

### HUGE CONSTANZA BOOTY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 16.—The Kolnische Volkszeitung reports: The counting of the booty captured at Constanza is almost completed. There have been ascertained: 30,000 tons of petroleum, 27,000 tons of benzine, 17,000 tons of mineral oil and very large stores of corn, sugar and coffee, which were destined to provision the Rumanian army and population for several months.

### INDIA OFFICE CHANGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has appointed Major-General Sir Vaughan-Cox as Military Secretary to the India Office, in succession to General Sir Edmund Barrow, whose tenure of the appointment will expire in January, under the age-limit.

### AVIATORS RAID DOBERDO

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, November 15.—During the night to November 14, an Austro-Hungarian seaplane squadron very successfully covered with explosive and incendiary bombs military objects at Dobardo and the hostile defense aerodrome at Bellgna. In several cases full hits and large conflagrations were observed. In spite of violent shelling, all the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

### 700 Strongly Armed Chowchun Mutineers

Take Maxims in Raid Round District; So Powerful, They Escape Arrest

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 17.—According to Chinese newspaper reports, the mutiny at Chowchun, in Shantung, appears to be somewhat serious. It is stated that seven hundred soldiers revolted and, taking their arms and ammunition and also several machine-guns, attempted to raid the surrounding districts, where the people are panic-stricken.

Government forces have been despatched to suppress the mutineers and various garrisons have been instructed to assist. Several encounters have occurred, but, owing to their good equipment, the mutineers have escaped.

### SPECULATE ON WILSON MAKING PEACE OFFERS

Washington Cable Hints He May Ask Each Belligerent To Name Minimum Terms

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—New York, November 15.—The newspapers emphasize that President Wilson has been re-elected with the help of the pacifist vote and they discuss the possibility of early effort on the part of President Wilson in the interest of European peace. The Evening Post refers to Mr. Wilson's offer of mediation made during the first months of the war and says that now, when the significance of his re-election is present to all minds in America and Europe, it is a fitting time to renew the offer and with it to express that it is the earnest wish of America to see Europe at peace.

A telegram from Washington to the Evening Post says that President Wilson is thoroughly informed as to what the chances for an early peace really are and that, at the very first opportunity, he will act. This might be sooner than the general public imagines.

The President might ask the warring Powers to send representatives to a conference, the object of which would be to discover what each country considers the minimum terms on which it would conclude peace.

### ITALIANS LOSE 15,000 Men at Costagnevica

Half of Attackers Slain Before Reaching Close Quarters; Deadly Gunnery

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 14.—Reports from Vienna state that the extremely severe losses during the last Isongo offensive have been confirmed. The combat for the village of Costagnevica was one of the most tenacious engagements of the Austro-Italian war. The extraordinarily efficient artillery fire annihilated almost to the last man an Italian infantry brigade and an Alpine battalion.

Other regiments, following them, were likewise decimated. When it came to hand-to-hand fighting, at least half of the Italian troops employed in the attack had already fallen or had been put hors de combat.

All Italian reports acknowledge that the hostile artillery fire was of an imposing exactness and most formidable, especially the counter-drumfire of the Austro-Hungarian artillery during the night battle for Costagnevica. This drumfire compelled the Italians to advance from this place to a zone which was covered by about 200 machine-guns. The Italians lost about 15,000 men at Costagnevica.

### CAPTURE 1,800 RUMANIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, November 15.—In the forest and mountain engagements along the roads leading into the Valachy, which were successful for us, the Rumanians yesterday lost 25 officers and 1,800 men, whom we took prisoners, also four guns and several machine-guns.

### SWEDISH PAPER

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## GERMANY DENIES ANY CHANGE IN POLICY AS TO U-BOAT WARFARE

'No New Decision Reached' As  
Result of Reichstag  
Conferences

277 SHIPS SUNK LATELY

In Four Months 66 Neutral Ves-  
sels, With Loss of 84 Lives,  
Are Sent Down

Berlin, September 30 (by wireless).  
"The discussions in meetings of the  
Reichstag committee and on the  
floor of the Reichstag have created  
the impression that the German  
Government and the chief army com-  
mand have reached a new decision  
in regard to submarine warfare,"  
says the Overseas News Agency.

"It is stated by a competent au-  
thority that no new decision con-  
cerning submarine warfare has been  
reached."

"The newspapers are much excited  
in regard to the presence of Ameri-  
can volunteers in hostile aviation  
corps. It is said authoritatively that  
the Government does not consider the  
volunteering of Americans as a  
breach of neutrality."

### Press Attack Unofficial

The ebullience in yesterday's news-  
papers over the case of the American  
aviator, Kiffin Rockwell, who was  
killed recently near Thann, on the  
western front, now appears to be  
without official importance or bearing  
upon the general submarine policy.

Inquiries that there was no foreign  
office inspiration or suggestion that  
the presence of Americans in the  
Eastern forces would be made the  
subject of official representations or  
negotiations. It is declared that the  
journalistic outburst is not to be  
taken as an indication of any im-  
pending change in the submarine  
policy, but, rather, is an isolated  
breaking out of the latent feeling due  
to munitions shipments and like  
matters.

The German press this morning  
appears to have forgotten the in-  
cident.

### Hollweg in Conference

Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Beth-  
mann-Hollweg at yesterday's session  
of the Budget Committee of the  
Reichstag made confidential state-  
ments on various matters and  
promised to give further information  
to a special sub-committee. Foreign  
Minister von Jagow, Naval Minister  
Vice-Admiral von Capelle and Dr.  
Alfred Zimmermann, Under Sec-  
retary for Foreign Affairs, also ad-  
dressed the committee.

Leader Bismarck of the National  
Liberals and the Chairman of the  
committee, agreed with the Imperial  
Chancellor that prospects for peace  
do not exist.

"Neither the steamer *Kelvinia* nor  
the steamer *Strathgairn* were attacked  
by German submarines," it is stated  
by competent authorities," the Over-  
seas News Agency announces today.  
"Consequently the reports in foreign  
newspapers alleging that these  
steamers were torpedoed by German  
craft without warning are untrue."  
The *Kelvinia* was sunk on Septem-  
ber 2, presumably by a mine, and the  
*Strathgairn* went down four days  
later.

### Submarines Sunk 277 Ships

Washington, September 30.—Much  
more complete information of Ger-  
man submarine activities, which  
supplements Lord Robert Cecil's  
statement in London last night, was  
received in despatches from London  
today, which show that, between  
June 1 and September 24, 277 vessels  
of all nationalities have been sunk  
by submarines. Of these, fifteen  
were reported sunk without warning,  
with the loss of eighty-four lives.  
Sixty-six neutral vessels were de-  
stroyed during the period.

Today's information shows that  
the submarine activity has practically  
doubled during the last two months.  
During June, after delivery of the  
American note on the Sussex, accept-  
ing Germany's agreement not to  
sink vessels without proper safeguard  
to lives on board, fifty-seven vessels  
were sunk, of which five were neutral  
and six, including three neutrals,  
were sunk without warning, with  
the loss of twenty-five lives.

In July the total sunk fell off to  
forty-two, including nine neutrals  
and two British, sunk without warn-  
ing with the loss of forty-one lives.

In August the total sunk more  
than doubled, with the figure of 102,  
including twenty-six neutral vessels.  
Two allied boats were sunk without  
warning, with the loss of three lives.  
The figures up to September 24 show  
a continuing high rate of destruction  
in the month, with a total of seventy-  
five vessels sunk, including twenty-  
six neutrals, with five allied boats  
sunk without warning and the loss  
of fifteen lives.

Officials of the State Department  
said today that nothing that Chan-  
cellor von Bethmann-Hollweg said in  
his speech in the Reichstag appeared  
as a threat to resume "ruthless" sub-  
marine warfare against merchant  
shipping.

All the United States ever asked  
Germany to do, officials said, was to  
observe the rules of international  
law and not endanger American lives  
and property. The State Department  
has kept close watch on the conduct  
of Germany since her latest pledge  
was given, and will continue to do so.  
American Consul Hurst, at Bang-  
lona, Spain, reporting today to the  
State Department the sinking of the  
Italian steamer *Benarke*, and the  
Italian steamer *Nitolo*, said that no  
Americans were aboard either ship.

The *Benarke*, from Philadelphia to  
Genoa, with a general cargo, was  
sunk by a submarine about forty  
miles off Barcelona, September 25,  
and the *Nitolo*, from Norfolk, was  
torpedoed off Bragone, Balearic  
Islands, September 24.

## SHELL HELPS BUILD TUNNEL AT VERDUN

German Gunners' Shot Is Equal  
To Work Of 50 Men For  
Eight Days

FREAK OF BOMBARDMENT

Citadel in Center of Town Un-  
touched—Wilderness Of  
Ruins Around It

Verdun, France, October 10.—  
While the shelling of Verdun has  
done a tremendous amount of  
damage, yet there is one remarkable  
incident in which a German bomb-  
shell has actually performed a very  
useful piece of military engineering.

Gen. Dubois, in command of the  
citadel, pointed out to the Associat-  
ed Press this curious freak wrought  
by a German shell.

"I calculate," said the General,  
"that that one shell has done for  
me the hard work of fifty men work-  
ing steadily for eight days."

The net result of the shell's work  
was to tear a hole through the  
rear fortifications, thus opening the  
way for a tunnel which was much  
needed. Besides that, the same shell  
knocked down two large trees at  
the end of the tunnel, which fell  
across the river in such a way that  
they formed the foundation of a  
bridge.

After the smoke had cleared away  
and the wreckage had been inspected,  
Gen. Dubois concluded that the path  
of the shell would be turned to use-  
ful account. The jagged hole through  
the fortifications was properly clear-  
ed up and cemented, and now it re-  
presents the appearance of a rather  
good looking archway. The trees,  
lying across the river, were properly  
anchored at either end and a  
solid upper structure with orna-  
mental side railings was construct-  
ed. Then a narrow gauge rail-  
way was run from the citadel  
through this shell hole and over  
this bridge lying on the blown  
up trees, so that a direct railway  
connection was established between  
the citadel and the rear. This rail-  
way performs a very useful service,  
and the whole thing is the out-  
growth of the big German shell  
which fell just back of the citadel.

Going along the streets of Verdun,  
one sees at every hand signs of the  
terror which spread over the poor  
villagers when the bombardment  
drove them away. The Rue St.  
Pierre and the Rue Belle Vierge  
showed long lines of small shops and  
middle class houses which had been  
so hastily deserted that many of the  
belongings had been left behind.  
A barber shop had been left with a  
lot of the perfumery bottles still  
standing in front of the empty  
chairs. A carpenter shop showed  
the usual litter of shavings and long  
benches, as though the men had  
just gone off work. Mattresses and  
pieces of blanket were lying around  
in a house which had its front torn  
out by a shell, and there were palis-  
ades and a demolished baby carriage.  
An upper story, where a shell had  
torn off the front, showed an artist's  
atelier, with an easel standing  
against the wall and the place daubed  
with paint. Hardly a house or  
shop was without some such evi-  
dence of the domestic tragedy that  
had been caused.

A rather well known series of  
paintings of the dancing girls, which  
have hung for a long time in the  
military club at Verdun has escaped  
the ravages of the bombardment,  
although everything alongside these  
paintings is a mass of ruins. The  
club has had one of its wings torn  
off by a shell and the entire interior  
is in a state of ruin. Most of the  
rooms are filled with wreckage. But  
the dancing girls continue to look  
down on all the debris, and there is  
hardly a mark any one of the pic-  
tures. They show the characteristic  
dances of the various nations. One  
of them shows a Spanish dancer with  
castanets in hand, doing a comaseta;  
another shows a Russian peasant  
dancer, another a French ballet  
dancer and another a lascivious Egyp-  
tian dancer. The pictures are 7 or 8  
feet square, in heavy mahogany  
frames, which have also escaped the  
ravages of the bombardment.

At the entrance to the citadel of  
Verdun there are two old fashioned  
cannon captured by the French in one  
of the struggles of former days. One  
of the staff officers, accompanying  
the Associated Press on the rounds  
of the city, pointed out these cannon  
and said:

"Those remind me of two curious  
cannon shown me at the United  
States Military Academy at West  
Point when I was making an official  
visit there. The cannon bore marks  
showing they had been cast in France,  
but as France and the United  
States had never had a war I was  
curious to know how they had come  
into the possession of the United

States. It seems that when France  
was at war with Spain the cannon  
were taken by the Spaniards. Then  
when Mexico was under the Spanish  
influence Spain turned over these  
French cannon to Mexico. Then  
when the United States had a war  
with Mexico your American army  
captured the French cannon. So  
they have made the rounds of four  
governments and are now in the  
hands of the United States."

This officer was one of the Franco-  
American exchange lecturers some  
years ago, and delivered conferences  
at Yale and Harvard, and in Boston,  
New York, Chicago and many other  
cities out to the Pacific coast.

From a military standpoint Verdun  
has come through the ordeal much  
better than was expected. While  
the poor inhabitants have suffered  
greatly in the loss of homes and be-  
longings, yet the military people  
point out that everything contribut-  
ing to the military defence of the  
town is about as good as ever. The  
citadel in the center of the town,  
where the last stand was to be made,  
is untouched except for shell holes  
in the heavy masonry walls. These  
are big enough to smash an ordinary  
dwelling to pieces, but on these  
massive walls, twenty feet thick,  
they are only pinpricks which can  
be repaired.

The bridges also have all escaped  
damage, and bridges, from the mili-  
tary standpoint, are very important  
for the ready transfer of troops,  
supplies and refugees from one side  
of the Meuse to the other. The main  
bridge, linking the principal business  
street, is flanked along the river by  
stores and houses torn to pieces by  
shells and tumbling into the river.  
But the bridge itself does not show  
a scratch. And so it is with all the  
other bridges.

It is the same with the "routes,"  
as the military men called them—a  
general term covering highways  
leading into the town, railway ter-  
minals, tunnels, etc. In the town  
itself and the nearby suburbs, these  
"routes" are as good as ever, though  
further back in the part overrun by  
the Germans they have doubtless  
suffered a good deal.

"But on the whole," said one of  
the officers, "we feel that after seven  
months' bombardment Verdun has  
really suffered very little in a mili-  
tary sense, so that the tremendous  
effort made by Germany has been to  
them a complete military failure."

The bronze statue of Chevert,  
Marshal of France, has come  
through the bombardment un-  
touched, while all around is a wilderness  
of ruin. The old General, in seven-  
teenth century costume, still brand-  
ishes his sword as he shouts "En-  
avant!" In the attack on Prague,  
Verdun has always been very proud  
of its Marshal, who was born here  
in 1695 and became a Marshal under  
Louis XV.

A visit to one of the fortresses in  
the inner circle of Verdun defences  
showed practically a duplicate of  
Fort Douaumont and Vaux, now  
complete wrecks after being captur-  
ed by the Germans. It has the same  
massive outer walls, twenty feet  
thick and the height of a three story  
row of houses. Within this wall is a  
wide moat, and then a second circle  
of heavy walls, with small loopholes  
windows half way up. Pointing to  
those loopholes windows an officer  
said:

"We had an exciting experience  
with those windows at Fort Vaux  
when the German assault was made.  
The Germans got to the top of the  
wall, but our men were at the win-  
dows below. Then the Germans, in  
order to reach our men, lowered ex-  
plosive bombs in baskets attached to  
ropes. As the bombs hung outside  
our windows they exploded by a time  
fuse."

"This was becoming very deadly  
when one of our crack riflemen came  
on the scene, and taking his rifle  
he shot to pieces the ropes, one  
after the other, letting the baskets  
and bombs crash to the foot of the  
wall."

"For six days this work went on,  
but never again did a bomb explode  
near our windows, as our sharp-  
shooter unfailingly cut the ropes as  
fast as the baskets were lowered."

## MANY ITALIANS SAY WAR IS A MISTAKE

Failure of Negotiations With  
Austria Deplored By The  
Pacifists

TISZA PLAYED FOR TIME

Teutons Got Ready To Fight  
While Parley Delayed  
Their Neighbor

Rome, October 5.—There are still  
many Italians, among them ex-  
Premier Giolitti, who think that the  
war was a mistake. Italy they say,  
would have gained more by remain-  
ing neutral.

Until quite recently the Italian  
neutralists, although now sufficiently  
patriotic not to oppose the war, con-  
tinued to deplore the failure of  
Prince von Bulow's mission and re-  
gretted that so many sacrifices had  
to be made and so much blood shed  
during fifteen months of war with  
Austria for the possession of less  
than one-third the extent of territory  
offered by Von Bulow in Austria's  
name as compensation for Italy's  
neutrality.

No doubt but for Count Tisza's  
outspoken declarations in the Hun-  
garian legislative assembly Italy's  
supposed mistake in preferring the  
risks of war to the certain compensa-  
tions of neutrality would have passed  
down to history. Instead Count  
Tisza, accused by the opposition of  
humiliating the country by prolonged  
offers of territorial compensations to  
Italy, blurted out the truth and  
declared that these offers were made  
simply to gain time.

"We gained in fact three weeks,"  
Count Tisza explained, "two weeks  
less than what we needed to prepare  
ourselves for Italy's attack."

### In Good Faith at First

Italy did not make a mistake in  
declaring war on Austria, since now  
it is known that the compensations  
offered by Austria were not genuine.  
Of course Count Tisza, realizing that  
he had said too much and that the  
truth should be withheld, afterward  
explained that the negotiations with  
Italy were initiated, honestly and in  
good faith and that the offered com-  
pensation at first was genuine.

"When, however," he added, "we  
were convinced that the negotiations  
were destined to fail we tried to  
prolong them in order to gain time."

Signor Barzilai, the former Minister  
in the Salandra-Sonnino Cabinet,  
exposes as follows Austria's deceit  
during the negotiations with Italy  
between December, 1914, and May,  
1915:

"The first phase of such negotia-  
tions," Signor Barzilai says, "lasted  
from the beginning of December to  
about the middle of March. Austria  
then admitted without any difficulty  
that she owed Italy compensation  
according to Article Seventh of the  
Triple Alliance, which contemplated  
the status quo in the Balkans. As  
Italy had occupied the Aegean Islands  
and Arona, Austria claimed that  
these acquisitions were sufficient to  
counterbalance future territorial  
acquisitions made by Austria at  
Serbia's expense.

"Possibly since the Austrians at  
this time were advancing in southern  
Rukovina and had re-occupied Czer-  
nowitz Austria's proposal to Italy was  
sincere. On March 9 Prince von  
Bulow informs the Italian Govern-  
ment that Austria was willing to

enter into negotiations based on the  
cession of Austrian territory.

### Tried to Avert War

"The second phase of the Italo-  
Austrian negotiations then started.  
The Austrians had been repulsed by  
the Russians, who menaced to cross  
the Carpathians, and consequently it  
was indispensable for Austria to  
avert the risk of Italy's intervention.  
The cession of the Trentino was  
accordingly offered.

"A proof that Austria's offer was  
not sincere is afforded by the fact  
that the cession was to be made after  
the war and after it had been ap-  
proved by Parliament and the  
Austrian citizens of the Trentino who  
were then under arms.

"Naturally Italy refused to accept  
such a conditional offering, which  
besides was insufficient, and on April  
8 the Italian Government demanded  
the cession of the Trentino, Gorizia  
and Gradisca, the autonomy of  
Trieste and the cession of some is-  
lands in the Adriatic. Baron Buri-  
an replied that he would have carefully  
examined Italy's demands. After  
three weeks had passed Italy denounc-  
ed the Triple Alliance.

"It is well known that toward the  
end of March Przemysl had fallen  
and the Russians were threatening  
to invade Hungary and that until  
April 12 the situation of the Austrians  
was critical. Hence the necessity to  
gain time and delay Italy's interven-  
tion. Three weeks were not  
sufficient, as Count Tisza said, but  
five were needed.

### Played for Time

"This explains why even after the  
negotiations with Italy had been  
broken off and war was inevitable,  
despite the fact that Austria had al-  
ready refused Italy's demands, until  
the last moment the Austrian  
Ambassador at Rome strived hard to  
convince the Italian Government that  
an agreement was possible, and he  
made counter proposals about the  
cession of the demanded territories  
within a month.

"These efforts failed, however, and  
war was declared on May 24. The  
Austrians had gained three weeks  
and profited by the delay in rushing  
troops to the Italian frontier just in  
time to check the Italian advance  
toward Trieste. Had Italy, in the  
hope of averting war, accepted to  
resume negotiations with Austria it  
is more than certain that after a  
further delay of about a month, dur-  
ing which Austrian troops would  
have still continued to be sent to-  
ward the Italian frontiers, not so  
much to defend them as to cross  
them, Baron Buriian would have re-  
fused any territorial cession because  
the Trentino and Gorizia are crown  
lands and the Emperor could not  
alienate his rights."

Signor Barzilai was one of the few  
Italian statesmen who urged the  
Government to hasten a declaration  
of war without losing further time  
in negotiations.

After Count Tisza's explicit con-  
fession that the main object of the  
negotiations with Italy was to gain  
time it would be absurd to think for  
an instant that Prince von Bulow

was in good faith. It is possible  
that he convinced Giolitti and other  
Italian neutralists that war could be  
averted and that Trent and Trieste  
would become Italian, but that was  
part of his mission which failed, be-  
cause Prince von Bulow could not  
deceive Baron Sonnino. In fact when  
Von Bulow left Rome he openly  
voiced his one regret and cursed his  
luck to have been sent on an import-  
ant mission to a country inhabited  
by chatterboxes like the Italians and  
he should have had to deal with the  
only silent and wise man.

## Shipping Bulletins

The s.s. *Lienhua* built for the run  
from Ichang to Chungking has  
returned to Hankow and is due in  
Shanghai in a few days to be laid up  
for repairs. This steamer, when on  
her maiden voyage met with some  
reverses owing to engine trouble and  
was brought down to Shanghai and

repaired. Her second trip also proved  
troublesome and she is returning  
again to Shanghai for repairs.

The Tungsho Co., the shipping  
agents of Newchwang, are making  
their shipping arrangements on the  
expectation that the River Liao will  
remain open till the 25th instant.

The new steamer *Daifuku Maru*,  
recently constructed by the Kawasaki  
Dockyard at Kobe has been finally  
sold after many offers to a London  
buyer through the medium of  
Messrs. Suzuki and Co. at the price  
of \$35,000, i.e., about £ 7390, per ton  
deadweight capacity.

The shipping business of the  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has hitherto  
been carried on as a minor part of  
the company's enterprises. This de-  
partment has been expanded so that  
it now has 18 steamers with the total  
tonnage of 30,000, in addition to a  
good number of chartered steamers,  
the scope of its operations being  
worldwide. Under such circum-  
stances, the shipping department is  
expected to be detached and converted  
into an independent organization on  
a joint stock basis.

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## ALLIES PREDICT GERMAN BREAK ON WEST FRONT

They Believe a Retreat Will Be Forced Before Next Spring

### NO RETIREMENT IN EAST

Teuton Man Power Now Held Inadequate For Big Offensives

By John L. Balderston

Germany's new military masters, the dogged old Marshal Hindenburg and his brilliant co-worker, Ludendorff, now find themselves compelled by the inexorable logic of circumstances, which any student of war can read with as much certainty as the all highest general staff, to do one of two things.

They must embark on a great offensive designed to pulverize their enemies on one of the principal war fronts or they must radically shorten their lines. The latter course, which military authorities in Europe believe inevitable because they consider the former alternative impracticable, will involve the evacuation of thousands of square miles of occupied territory.

So much is axiomatic. Without seeking to indulge in prophecy, I will set forth in this article the reasons which make it appear more than probable that the next great German move will be a retreat on the western front, the most considerable military event in that theater of war since the retreat from the Marne. Whether this retreat will take place before the coming winter or after the rains and the mud make great infantry actions impracticable may depend very largely on the extent and duration of the pressure which the French and British armies are able to exert upon the Somme lines.

#### Allied Leaders' Opinions

The whole German theory of war is against such a retreat and in favor of a renewed offensive. It is incumbent, therefore, to explain briefly why British and French staff officers and military students with whom I have recently discussed this situation in London and Paris believe the days of the German offensives are over. In saying that Germany will never again take the offensive these men do not mean that local blows of considerable severity and with considerable local effect will not be struck by the Teuton armies. Such counter attacks as drove the Russians back several miles before Kovol, such sudden surprise movements as the brilliant operations by which Field Marshal von Mackensen pushed along the Danube with disastrous results for the Rumanian fortress garrisons, may be expected at any time on any front.

The statement that Hindenburg can commence no new offensive means that a great blow destined to wrest the initiative from the Allies and win a military decision can no longer be struck—a blow such as the onslaught in France and Belgium that began the war or the break through in Galicia in the second spring that all but destroyed the Russian armies before the drive lost its impetus.

The reason allied authorities are confident their enemy has shot his last bolt is not so much that the disparity of force against Germany has greatly increased in recent months—though this is true—as that all the Allies are now attacking in unison in obedience to a grand strategic plan formed in Paris.

#### Germany Cannot Spare Men

Germany, with some 161 divisions of infantry on all her fronts, and her allies are not only incapable of attacking, but themselves clamoring for help, cannot spare the men to form a great central strategic reserve such as is necessary to inaugurate a movement on a grand scale. She has forty-one divisions on the whole east front—not more than 320,000 men even if all the units were up to strength—which they are not—and at least ten of these divisions are bolstering up the Austrians or trying to stem the Rumanian advance in Transylvania by taking part in Mackensen's counter attack. Obviously, without a great rearrangement of forces, an offensive directed against three times as many Russians fairly well outnumbered would be hopeless.

The public is familiar with the situation on the west front, where Germany has disposed 120 divisions, thirty-five of them engaged on the Somme, about thirty around Verdun, and the rest holding the greater part of the 400 mile front. An attack here could not be attempted with less than thirty divisions of the minimum, and where these troops are to come from so long as the French and British maintain their present pressure none of my informants can see. An offensive in the west by the Germans would lay their denuded lines open to a counterstroke that might prove not only disastrous but fatal, these men say.

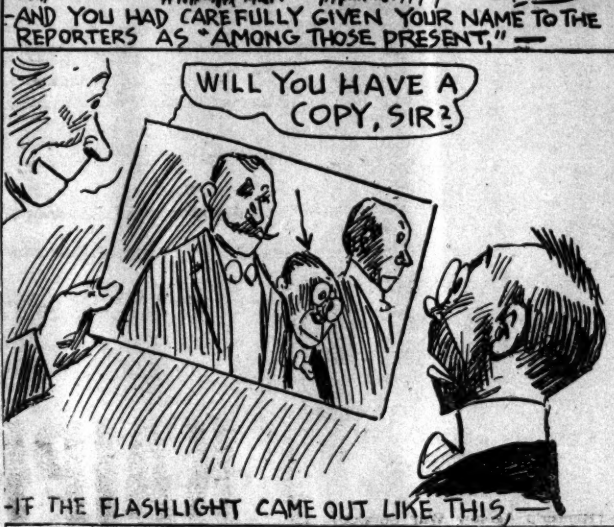
#### Reasons for a Retreat

Having briefly outlined the reasons why a German offensive seems impossible, the factors that seemingly must compel the Germans to retreat before the next campaign opens will be outlined. Admitting that Hindenburg has not enough men to advance, it may be asked, why can he not simply stand pat, since the attacks of the Allies are costing them far more men and shells than the losses they inflict amount to?

In the first place the present German trench lines are too widely extended for the number of troops available to hold them. This statement is admitted by German critics themselves, and holds true, whatever may be the real facts about the vexed problem of the rate of German was-

## Wouldn't It Make You Mad!

By Oppen



lage and the number of men available who can be put into the armies to fill gaps.

Counting all the sinuosities of the western Russian, Rumanian and Balkan fronts, the German armies, with the help of from seventy-seven to eighty Austro-Hungarian, and twenty-three Bulgarian divisions, are holding 1,700 miles of battle line. There are less than 3,200,000 German soldiers manning the trenches, and not 2,000,000 Austro-Hungarians and Bulgars.

The Turkish situation need not be considered in this connection, since for this year the Asiatic theater of war has only an indirect bearing on the European fronts. Less than 2,000 German soldiers are available for each mile of front, assisted by not many more than 1,000 Austrians and Bulgars, and of course in point of fact that concentration of more than a million men on a front of only a few miles on the Somme and at Verdun cuts this hypothetical figure down by more than one-third.

#### The Previous Situation

Until the Allies by their simultaneous attacks wrested the initiative from the German staff the thickness of the Teutonic lines in most parts of the front did not matter greatly, for they were able to keep their enemies more than busy defending themselves. Moreover, the munition supply of the Russians and British did not until this year permit concerted allied onslaughts upon a huge scale.

Lack of team work by Russia, Britain and France made still easier the defensive task of Chief of Staff von Falkenhayn, who by his famous "shuttle and loom" system used the network of German railways to rush troops from one front to the other either for attack or defence.

The allied strategy at present, exemplified by the great operations simultaneously carried out in Picardy and Galicia, successfully prevents the transfer of troops in this way, and one of the most brilliant triumphs of German propaganda and organization can no longer be repeated. The present German lines on either front were chosen for the purpose of a prolonged defensive, but are the result of unsuccessful attempts to win decisive victories. Especially is this true in the east. The far flung Teutonic hosts in Russia are standing where they are because they can go neither forward nor backward and reached their present positions during an almost successful attempt to round up and destroy the Russian field armies last autumn.

Rumania's entry into the war came at a time when the tension caused by too widely extended lines must already have been severely felt. Whether the strength of the German army has already commenced to decline in actual numbers is perhaps not absolutely certain, although nearly every military authority on the allied side believes that it has.

#### German Man Power

But that the German strength in man power and munition supply has been rapidly declining all this year

on both fronts relatively to the strength of the Allies admits of no doubt. And with the trench lines already so thinly manned that Russia was able to make a great dent in the south-eastern sector, incidentally adding sixty miles to the length of the front, Rumania suddenly threw 600,000 fresh troops into the scale and opened operations on a 300 mile line.

The addition of a big army to the ranks of her foes was indeed serious for Germany, but not so menacing as the extension of the front caused by Rumania's entry into the war. Six hundred thousand troops on the old fronts of the Allies would be a welcome re-enforcement, but Col. Repington, the British expert, believes the new mileage added to the Austro-German lines by Rumania's position makes her declaration of war at least twice as valuable as would have been the case had she only been able to send her army to France.

That this diagnosis is correct was shown by the tactics adopted immediately after Rumania came in, regardless of the effect upon public opinion in Hungary, the fairest lands in Transylvania were abandoned without a blow by the Austrian armies, which retreated to the line of the Maros River in order to flatten out the Transylvania salient and lessen by 150 miles the new front they are compelled to defend. Such a move would never have been made a year ago, nor would it be made now unless the problem of finding men to man the fronts had become most serious.

The second reason why a retreat must be made somewhere is found in the nature of the present allied offensives east and west. It has been proved that elaborately constructed trench lines miles in depth, fortified by all the barbed wire that can be tangled over the ground and fifty machine guns to the battalion, cannot prevent the Allies' artillery from blasting a way through for their infantry.

As these attacks have proceeded and the Germans have been driven back little by little in the west and tried with some success to stem the serious defeats of their Austrian friends in the east one of the principal aims of allied strategy at this stage of the war has been slowly realized.

The Germans, their fronts already too widely extended for the number of men available to hold them, have beheld their lines growing not shorter but longer as the Russian, French and British attacks gained ground. As wedges have been driven into the defensive lines and salients formed, new trench systems had to be dug of greater length than the old ones which had been lost, and more men found somewhere to man them.

The effect of such a push as that of Gen. Brusiloff south of the Pinsk marshes upon the all important problem of length of front can easily be appreciated by a simple experiment. Draw a straight line to represent the Austro-German front before the attack. Then draw an irregular semicircle representing the

trenches of the defenders today. The width between the points of the two lines measured straight across is the same as before, but the curved line is much longer than the straight one.

So it is on the Somme; whenever an advance is made not only do the German lines grow longer, but they are captured and they must strip other fronts or find somewhere in the rear more men than they had before to man the additional trench mileage forced on them by their enemies' success.

#### On Defensive Everywhere

All this of course has been theoretically obvious to all soldiers since the beginning of trench warfare. Its sudden and vital present importance is due first to the relative decline in German numbers, which throws them on the defensive everywhere, and secondly, to the unexpected success of Gen. Foch and Brusiloff in breaking through trench positions which the Germans believed practically impregnable.

It is too soon to write an appreciation of the tactics of Gen. Foch on the Somme but already military men are saying that he has proved himself the first strategist in Europe for the second time. His blow against the Prussian Guard won the battle of the Marne when all seemed lost; now his new system of attack seems to some critics to have solved the problem of overcoming trench defenses.

Instead of attacking the German trenches on a wide front, his troops on the Somme have perfected a "wedge system," gaining a footing here and there, then pushing laterally instead of directly ahead, creating little pockets and bulges which can be cut off or bombed out.

This, however, is a digression, nor

are the data available for consideration of this problem. I mention Brusiloff and Foch because the success of their nibbling tactics may play a part in the German retreat entirely apart from the mere creation of salients which require more men for the Germans to man—may, indeed, impel the enemy to a retreat of greater proportions than has been thought likely as a precaution against a possible "break through"—that alluring vision that haunts the slumbers of allied strategists—in the spring.

It has been shown that the Germans are probably not in a position to attempt an offensive, and that if they cannot break through the iron ring of enemies they will be compelled to shorten their lines somewhere, because their lines are too long for the number of men they have to hold them and because enemy attacks are constantly making the lines longer yet.

There remains for explanation the statement made at the beginning of this article—that the impending retreat will be carried out in France and not in the east. The objections, from the German point of view, to a retirement here are obvious and most weighty.

France is the principal theater of war, where the greatest armies are massed. A retreat here will advertise to all the world, even to the German people, that all hope of victory has been lost. The great industrial regions of France, the coal mines, perhaps even the iron ore fields, would be abandoned in a general retirement, robbing Germany of munition making power and transferring it to France.

The reason why the retreat seems bound to come in France is so powerful that it will outweigh even these

motives for standing pat. It is that a practicable retreat on any other front will not shorten the German lines, but lengthen them.

The statement sounds paradoxical, but a glance at a map of the east front will show that it is true. The great stretch of swamp and marsh land known as the Pinsk marshes, which is 120 miles across and separates both the Austro-German and Russian armies into two separate groups, is held with a few brigades which do most of their fighting from boats. It is quite impassable for either army.

A German retreat to the fortress of Brest Litovsk in the center of the line would abandon the marshes and compel both sides to dig in along the whole front, as in the west, and the mileage saved by such a maneuver here would be less than the mileage added to the lines by the removal from the swamps.

#### Impracticable Retirement

A retirement of the northern German armies alone from before Riga and Dwinsk back across Courland and Lithuania is not practicable unless the center of the line goes back too. Such a movement would present a most dangerous angle to the superior forces of Gen. Russky, who might take advantage of it to launch a great attack, which would result in disaster for the Prussian armies in the center. And if to avoid this danger the central German armies fell back together with the northern group the withdrawal from the marshes would add more mileage to the central front than would be gained by shortening the one to the north.

In the south a retreat is still more impossible. It is sometimes carelessly assumed that the Austrians can again retire through Galicia to the San and the unpronounceable Przemyśl or even to Cracow, as they did in 1914 and again at the beginning of the following year. But at that time the German lines did not extend from the north down to the Kovel region, and were the armies in Galicia to retreat another front would have to be formed, facing south to cover the German armies to the north.

At the same time the Austrians

would be compelled to keep armies in the Carpathian passes as they have them today, so the Russians could not break through to the Hungarian plain. Therefore the loss of Lemberg and a protracted retreat would actually triple the mileage of the Austro-German front in the south-eastern war theater.

#### Efforts to Save Lemberg

This, perhaps, explains the desperate and so far successful efforts of the Germans to save Lemberg, whose capture they formerly beheld with equanimity. The Russians indeed, if they pressed through Galicia, would find themselves with enemies before them and on both flanks in a most dangerous position were not their foes too weak to hold such an extended line. And the whole strategy of the present campaign shows that the Teutonic high command feels itself too weak to permit such an extension of front to take place if it can be avoided.

A retirement in the east is not practicable, unless perhaps it were to extend right to the borders of Germany itself, an intolerable humiliation at this stage, and, therefore, since there must be a retirement somewhere, the experts look for it in the west.

There are no data at hand at this writing as to how far back the Germans will go when they do go. The line of the Scheldt, some guess; others think Hindenburg's appointment as chief of the General Staff was intended to cover the coming move with the mantle of his great reputation and that a drastic retirement to the line of the Meuse is in prospect.

If this is done the Germans will retain only a narrow strip of France, their front running up the river through Verdun, Charleroi, the fortress of Namur, Louvain or Brussels, Malines and Antwerp. Such a retreat would bring the German armies to a line 500 miles shorter than they now hold and one much more capable of prolonged resistance. But most authorities prefer as yet not to carry their speculations further than to say that there will be a retirement before spring, and that it will be in the west.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

4 COMPANIES IN FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITION

Annual Test for Insurance Companies' Shield Takes Place This Afternoon

The 22nd annual competition of The Shanghai Fire Brigade for the Fire Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield will be held this afternoon on the Public Recreation Ground, starting at 2.30 o'clock. The Mih-ho-Loong, Hongkew, Deluge and Victoria companies are competing.

The competition this year is, as far as possible, on similar conditions as at a fire, and it is supposed that the structure (which represents a house) is endangered by buildings on fire against the back of the premises. The inmates have escaped with the exception of one, represented by a dummy, who has been rendered insensible by smoke and is on the first floor. The team, representing the first section of the Brigade to arrive, lay on from the first hydrant and rescue the insensible person (in the shape of the dummy), the rescue being covered by this stream (for Target No. 1). The whole energy of the team is concentrated in the rescue and they can do nothing further until such is effected.

At the same time, so as to expedite the laying on of the covering stream, points are given for quickness in this work. As soon as the dummy is safely deposited, the team enters the building and, by means of ladders off the machine and with lines of hose from two hydrants, deals with the supposed fire at the back of the premises, three jets being finally assumed to be necessary. For the purpose of the competition the targets represent the fire and at the fall of the last target the outbreak is supposed to be extinguished. The team then descends to await orders.

After an interval it is assumed that information is received of another fire elsewhere and that this section of the Brigade and appliances are urgently required and the signal is given to make up. This work is represented as being completed when the machine is fully loaded and manned and crosses the finishing line.

So as to ensure that the work is carried out in an orthodox and regular manner certain definite penalties, already agreed upon, will be imposed by the Judges on teams not carrying out the work properly.

The Judges: Chief Officer, M. W. Pett, S. F. B., Lieut. J. Dantin, C. F. B., W. R. Kahler, Esq., A. W. McPhail, Esq., C. J. Scott, Esq. Timekeepers: Major T. E. True-man, F. J. Burdett, Esq., P. Crighton, Esq., F. A. Sampson, Esq.

NANYANG TO HANGCHOW

College Football and Tennis Matches To Be Played Today

The Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College) Football Team left Shanghai yesterday for Hangchow to play friendly games with Hangehow University at both football and tennis today.

Dr. Morrison is in charge of the team, which will return to Shanghai tomorrow night.

Hangchow are "dark horses" but the local champions should give them a good game.

These trips not only are very enjoyable but they serve a purpose as they are the only means of bringing all the colleges in closer touch with each other. More trips of this sort would do a lot of good.

KIANGWAN RACES

The first saddling bell for Kiangwan races goes today at 1 p.m. and the racing starts a quarter of an hour later. There will be special trains at 12.40, 1.20, 2 and 2.10 p.m. Visitors making the trip by road will be glad to learn that the secretary of the International Recreation Club states that the new road alongside the railway, carrying on until it joins the metalled thoroughfare leading directly to the track, is now completed and can be used today. The old road is impassable in wet weather and has the additional disadvantage of many awkward twists. The new one runs straight and, being a cinder track on a good foundation, is usable, even for motor cars, in the worst weather.

KUMAGAE AND CHURCH TO MEET AT MANILA

January Tournament There Also Will Bring Throckmorton And Mikami Together

Manila, October 29.—George M. Church, one of the great American tennis players, the man who eliminated Kumagae in straight sets in the national tournament at Forest Hills, who is expected to be ranked third in the tennis standing of the United States, is to be the bright star of the annual tennis championship tourney to be held at the courts of the Manila Tennis Club during next January. With him will come Harold Throckmorton, another great tennis player of the United States, who, it is expected, will also be ranked among the first ten.

This was the news contained in a cablegram received this morning by E. S. Gee, secretary-treasurer of the local tennis club. It means that Manila is to see perhaps the greatest tennis tourney ever staged in the Orient, for against Church and Throckmorton will play Kumagae and Mikami, the great Japanese pair who made their appearance on the local courts last January and who later made so signal a success of their invasion of the United States.

This morning's cable brings to a close two months of negotiations conducted by Mr. Gee. As soon as the cable flashed the news to Manila of Church's victory over Kumagae, Mr. Gee began to lay his plans. A cablegram to Church brought the disappointing reply that Church would like to come but might not be able to reach here in January. Similarly an effort was made by the local tennis enthusiast to persuade Willis E. Davis, the California phenom, to come, but Davis is unable to make the trip. Dr. Dade, director of prisons and a member of the tennis club, now in the States, was asked by Mr. Gee to interview crack players to get them out here and it is as a result of his efforts that Church's definite promise to come has been secured and Throckmorton has been added as the other American of the pair.

The visit of Kumagae and Mikami

is assured. Kumagae is smarting under the sting of his defeat by Church who was one of the four men to defeat the crack Japanese. Lindley Murray did it and so did Washburn and Armstrong. Church's victory was the more important, however, as it eliminated Kumagae from a chance for the national title. Now Kumagae wants a chance to get back at Church and if they meet in the finals it will be a battle of giants.

Church has made a remarkable record in the tennis world this year. With the exception of the national tourney he won every tournament he entered. In the national title event, he met Lindley Murray in the preliminary to the semi-finals. After Church had won two straight sets, Murray took the next three sets, apparently because of the over-confidence of his opponent. American Lawn Tennis calls his record the greatest of the year.

Throckmorton also had a successful year. Among the good players he beat were Mathey, Hall, Murray, Pell, Doyle, Breck, Garland, Stevens, Clothier, Mikami, Niles, Roberts and Thidew. Mikami, however, beat him in another tourney as did Davis, Mathey, Murray, Griffin, Johnston and Beekham.

According to Y. Mikami, the local merchant, Kumagae and Mikami will bring other Japanese tennis players with them to compete here for the Oriental championship. There is a prospect that several crack Chinese players may also enter the tourney, and the local galaxy of stars will soon begin to get themselves into shape for the big event.

Manila lovers of tennis already owe a big debt to E. S. Gee for the numerous tournaments which he has been instrumental in arranging but the 1917 tourney will be his biggest achievement.

Billiards

Police Go Under To Customs

The S. M. P. cuedists have had a rough journey this week to the League Tournament. They were up against the Customs men on the Police tables but after Capt. E. J. M. Barrett had given them a long lead in the opening game against Insp. T. Mellows the other four members of the team all suffered defeat. The fifth game was played yesterday afternoon when G. B. Stormes took Todd into camp to the tune of 250-180 and gave the Customs the lead on pointage.

A Match With Porter?

There is a prospect of a good exhibition game being seen shortly as Sergt. Pitt, who is in town from Hongkong for a few days, is a brilliant exponent and may meet Porter on behalf of war charities.

School for Card Players

Auction Bridge. E. W. A. says: The winning declaration having been settled in favor of Z it is A's lead, but by mistake B plays a card. Z demands that as a penalty A shall lead a diamond. A has no diamonds and Z asks for another suit. Is this right?

Under law 66 the declarer is entitled to either of two penalties, to treat B's card as exposed or to call a suit from A. If a suit is called and the player has none the penalty is paid. This is in law 79, widely separated from law 66, which it should follow.

M. L. N. J. asks what the rule is for cutting into a table at a club or elsewhere. How is the score kept?

Candidates for play must signify their intention before the cards are cut for the new rubber. Those at the table cut out to make way for the newcomers, but as the table is complete with six, only two can enter. The score of the players who are cut out is carried forward on the washbook until they cut in again or withdraw from the game.

B. R. says: Four sit down to play, but A announces that she can play only one rubber. This she wins, with a score of 1,000 plus. B takes her place and wins two following rubbers, adding them to the score made by the player whose place she took. To this the others object.

If the game was for a stake A should have been settled with when she left the table. B has nothing to do with her score.

S. G. M. says: Playing three hand the rules are not clear as to the bonus for games won. Do we add 125 for every game, including the rubber game, and then add 250 more for the rubber itself? Is this 125 added in four hand also?

That is the accepted method, although there is nothing in the official code regarding three hand. In four hand, which is the ordinary partnership game, nothing is added for anything except winning the rubber.

H. N. says: The dealer bids no trump. A holds six hearts to the ace king queen, and the ace of diamonds, on which she bids two hearts and is set for two tricks, as the dealer held four hearts to the jack ten. B insists she should have passed. If so, what is the rule for so doing?

With three sure tricks in hearts and one in diamonds, the no trump can't be stopped if the declarer has four hearts to the jack, unless the leader's partner can win a trick in some other suit. Without that trick the heart contract cannot be made, if the declarer has four trumps to the pack. B is therefore correct. A should have passed and led the hearts.

Poker. G. C. says: Three players are in the final call. A says he has three tens; B says he has three jacks and C says he has three queens. Both A and B says, "That's good," and C takes in the pot. B and C throw their hands into the discard, but A, on looking his over, finds he actually had a ten full and claims the pot on the ground that the hands show for themselves and a mistake can be corrected at any time.

St. Luke's Hospital Makes Ready for 50th Anniversary

Jubilee Celebration of Institution That Has Treated 500,000 Chinese Occurs Next Saturday, Nov. 25

The Visiting Committee and the Staff are making plans for an appropriate celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital, which occurs on next Saturday, Nov. 25, in Martyr's Hall, Y.M.C.A., at 4.15 p.m. The Honorary Committeemen are:

**Jubilee Committee**  
Consul General Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobinger, Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Rev. Archdeacon Thomson, Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Mr. F. J. Raven, Mr. F. A. Fairchild, Mr. T. R. Jernigan, Mr. W. L. Merri-man, Dr. A. Stanley, Mr. W. W. Lock-wood, Mr. E. K. Howe, Hon. Tong Shao-yi, Hon. Wu Ting-fang, Hon. C. T. Wong, Mr. Chu Pao-san, Mr. Kuo Ching-yih, Mr. Pei Zung-sung, Mr. Wong Yih-ting, Mr. Clarence Sun, Mr. Sung Han-chang, Mr. M. Y. Chung, Mr. Tsong Tuk-tze, Mr. Yuen Hang-tze, Mr. Su Yuen-shang, Mr. Tang Han-chu, Mr. Chang Ching-tse, Mr. Chow Shih-san, Rev. H. N. Woo.

**Hospital Committee**  
Mr. C. C. Nieh, Mr. C. W. Nieh, Mr. N. L. Han, Mr. S. C. Lin, Mr. D. S. Voo, Mr. Fu Shao-an, Mr. P. L. Wong, Dr. C. V. Yui, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. V. Z. Kau, Mr. P. H. Loh, Dr. A. W. Tucker, Dr. J. C. McCracken, Dr. H. H. Morris, Dr. R. M. Bradley, Dr. E. S. Tyau.

The beginning was small but since the opening of the hospital over one half million Chinese have received medical and surgical aid. In 1866 the Rev. Archdeacon Thomson received from a lady in Philadelphia the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars gold (which in those days brought only eighty four dollars Mexican) with which a hospital for the Chinese was

to be started. A house on the corner of Boone Road and Broadway was rented for the sum of five dollars a month. A few days of labor on the part of a Chinese carpenter converted the house into a dispensary building. A few samples of drugs were bought and the present St. Luke's was originally opened.

From this small beginning the work has grown until now there are four buildings administering to the needs of the sick and injured. In the main building there are one hundred beds for surgical cases only. The medical building accommodates forty patients. The other two buildings accommodate the out-patient department and the laboratory.

The work has grown until now nearly a hundred thousand treatments are given each year. About twenty-five per cent of those taken into the hospital for treatment are charity patients and unable to pay anything for food or treatment.

Many thousands of those injured on the streets of Shanghai have been treated in St. Luke's. Scarcely a day goes by which does not bring several auto, tram or mill accidents. Most of these would be miserably cared for in their homes or boarding houses if St. Luke's could not admit them freely and without price.

The present plant has become entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon the staff by the sick and injured of Shanghai and surrounding country. A new plant of three hundred beds is now being projected and it is hoped by those in charge that such a hospital will soon be a reality.

Football Today

The game between the Football Club and the Public School Old Boys has been called off and a match is to be arranged between the Club and the British Infantry Team, eleven for which will be selected on the ground today.

**Police R. C. v. St. Xavier's**  
The following team has been selected to represent the Police Recreation Club versus St. Xavier's, on the Police Ground today, play to commence at 4.45 p.m.:—A. D. McMillan; E. C. Rock and A. L. Biggs; J. B. Clissold, J. Robertson and J. G. Adams; A. Eite, K. E. Newman, J. A. Quayle (Capt.) J. Watson and C. Doyle.

Today's Hockey

**Public School v. St. Xavier's**  
This friendly game will be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School Old Boys:—G. D. Rae-burn, C. Bowern, F. Madar (Capt.), E. T. Nash, V. O. Remedios, G. F. Tipp, C. Barradas, W. Lynborg, B. Shirazee, A. Madsen, A. N. Other.

**Sikh Hockey Club v. Harlequins**  
The following team has been chosen to represent the "Harlequins":—P. Markham, N. Matheson, C. C. Graham, J. S. Agassiz, H. W. Ross, J. F. Oak, St. G. R. Clark, E. F. Bothwell, W. T. Bertenshaw, C. L. W. Bailey, and E. W. Westwood.

The game will commence at 3 p.m. sharp on the Widow's Monument Ground.

Referee: H. M. Mann.

Lawn Tennis

The final round of the Ladies' Doubles Championship was played Thursday afternoon when Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. R. F. C. Master defeated Mrs. H. Hanbury and Mrs. P. Enticknap by 6-3 and 6-3.

In the Singles Championship, Mrs. C. D. Pearson beat Mrs. E. A. Prince by 6-6 and 6-2.

A Branch of Shainin's Russian Provision Store

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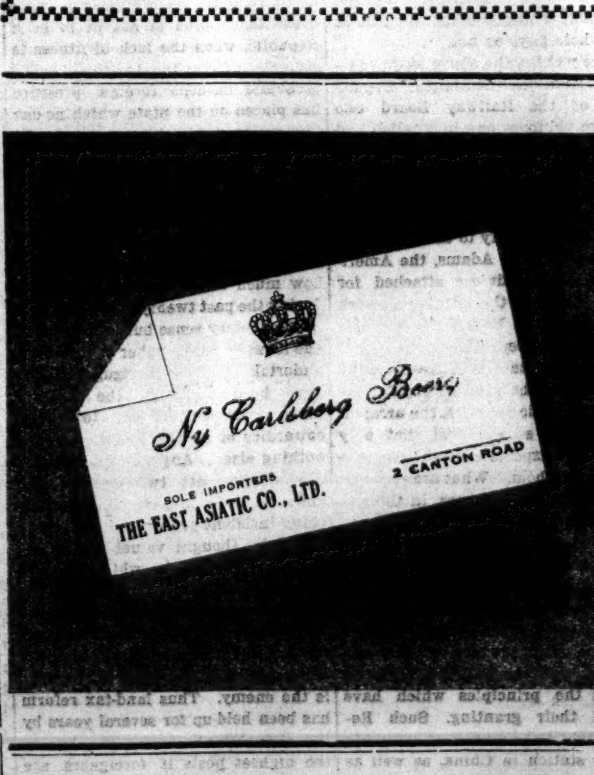
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### WEATHER

Variable breezes in the north. Over-  
cast weather and moderate  
northerly breezes in our regions.  
Fresh monsoon in the south.

### MARRIAGE

ESTES-SMITH: On November 14,  
1916, at "Tennessee Home," Hu-  
chow, Chekiang, Sallie J. Smith to  
Willbur A. Estes.  
11686.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 18, 1916

### Chinese Government Reports And Their Relation To Popular Government

(Peking Gazette)  
By Putnam Weale

ON the 8th inst.—using the last  
Report issued by the Post  
Office as our text—we published a  
brief article calling attention to the  
fact that Government Reports in this  
country were either conspicuous by  
their absence or remarkable for their  
utter inadequacy, a state of affairs  
suited to an autocratic country but  
not to a Republic where the people  
have the right to know everything  
that concerns their welfare. Thus  
the Chinese Post Office, though doing  
a vast and growing business with the  
public, gives no detailed account of  
its stewardship in terms of money but  
contents itself with a series of refer-  
ences to its exchequer which are con-  
fined to the number and value of  
postal orders issued, leaving to the  
reader's imagination the solution and  
the problem whether the institution  
as a whole pays or not.

Since writing the above we have re-  
ceived from the Statistical Depart-  
ment of the Railway Board two  
massive volumes, one in English and  
the other in Chinese, containing a  
complete analysis of railway accounts  
for the half-year ending June, 1915.  
These volumes, so far as they go, are  
excellent and testify to the good work  
performed by Dr. Adams, the Ameri-  
can technical adviser attached for  
some time to the Ministry—work  
which Dr. C. C. Wang, the late able  
Chief of the Department, has since  
carried on. But strictly speaking  
they are not the kind of popular re-  
ports the public requires, the array of  
figures being so technical that only  
students or experts can take pleasure  
in studying them. What are required  
are small handy volumes, in Chinese  
and English, to be sold at a nominal  
price which will explain the history,  
the control, and the manner of work-  
ing of the various railways in this  
country, with comparative tables  
covering the last ten years.

The nature of the new building con-  
cessions needs also to be dealt with as  
well as the principles which have  
covered their granting. Such Re-  
ports ought to be on sale at every big  
railway station in China, as well as  
distributed throughout the provinces.  
It is absolutely essential to interest  
the people in their government and  
the only way of doing that is for  
Peking to take the public into their  
confidence. What we say of the  
Railway Administration is equally  
true of the Telegraph Administra-  
tion—which has never issued a single  
Report during the thirty years of its  
existence and which has lately been  
disorganised by the unjustified dis-  
missal of Mr. Chow Wen-pang, the  
Director General—a capable official  
who emphatically should be re-in-  
stated; whilst the Salt Administra-  
tion, the Army and Navy clamor for  
publicity so that matters which come  
up daily should be properly ex-  
plained.

If these things are true about  
Departments the mismanagement of  
which cannot directly jeopardise the

sovereignty of the country, how much  
truer are they of finance generally,  
and of the nation's foreign com-  
mitments more particularly? Al-  
though for twenty-one years—that is,  
ever since the settlement of the  
Chino-Japanese war—foreign debt has  
practically been the pivot round  
which everything has revolved, giv-  
ing the foreign Legations the undue  
influence they still exert, not one  
single statement of any sort on the  
subject has ever been issued to the  
public.

And yet with a people as reasonable  
as the Chinese, and so skilled in the  
handling of money, if proper official  
explanations were only forthcoming  
showing how practically every  
difficulty has been inherited from the  
Manchus and how the 'backwardness'  
in the national balance-sheet is  
almost entirely due to the piled-up  
debt which has been carried over  
from year to year for a decade and  
more, we would not have the constant  
petty explosions of wrath in Parlia-  
ment over the unavoidable new com-  
mitments which the Government  
must enter into in order to keep the  
machinery of state moving.

An annual Financial Report on the  
plan of the admirable statement the  
Japanese Government has for many  
years issued is an absolute necessity;  
and if Parliament has any true con-  
ception of what its duties should be,  
instead of constantly impeaching  
Ministers (that is, resorting to the  
most extreme form of censure on the  
most trivial excuses) it would call for  
printed Reports which would give in  
black and white, with the aid of  
arithmetic, every scrap of informa-  
tion that can be conveniently put  
together from the Government files.  
The Assembly and People of China  
would then speedily realise the huge  
betrayal of their interests which the  
Mandarins under the Manchu regime  
methodically acquiesced in because  
they were too incompetent and too  
nervous to do more than purchase  
immunity from their pressing worries  
by a policy of surrender.

The strange working of their brains  
is best exemplified by the story lately  
told the writer that it was no other  
than the renowned Viceroy Chang  
Chih-tung—long lauded as an example  
of virtue—who so far from resenting  
the imposition of an excise duty by  
the Foreign Powers on native  
manufactures (and thereby crippling  
development) as a counterpoise to the  
principle of raising the import tariff  
on foreign goods to 12½ per cent  
under the Mackay Treaty, actually in-  
sisted in 1902 that this excise should  
be put at 10 per cent instead of 5  
per cent, which the British Plen-  
ipotentiary had agreed to, because  
"then it would be difficult for for-  
eigners to put up factories in Shang-  
hai and elsewhere and so acquire  
vested interests damaging to China's  
sovereignty"! And yet it is this  
class of infirm mind, the disap-  
pearance of which is regretted by  
foreign diplomacy, which constantly  
avers that China is not fit to be a  
Republic, when the lack of fitness is  
almost entirely due to the terrific  
economic burdens foreign pressure  
has placed on the State which no-one  
dreams of diminishing.

The more one investigates the  
matter the clearer does it become that  
what we need more urgently today  
even than a Final Constitution—  
which shall define the ritual of  
government—is a clear statement of  
how much Debt has been piled up  
during the past twenty years, not only  
in a monetary sense but in a political  
one as well. The number of promises,  
undertakings, and mortgages, which  
have been made in the past is  
fabulous—nearly all due to official  
cowardice under the Manchus and to  
nothing else. Any foreign Minister  
during the past two decades who  
chose to make himself obnoxious by  
being insistent pre-empted something  
which he thought valuable for his  
government—a stake which is now  
jealously held to though it may delay  
elementary reform and reap the  
whirlwind. Far more than the com-  
mission in Chinese society which the  
Revolution has brought it is this that  
is the enemy. Thus land-tax reform  
has been held up for several years by  
the claim Russia states she has to  
the highest posts if foreigners are  
employed to effect that reform,  
though nobody can today clearly ex-  
plain who gave that right.

These are the sort of questions  
Parliament should interest itself in:  
in view of what has happened in the  
Laoskai affair it is absolutely  
essential for a Parliamentary Com-  
mission to be appointed to go through  
the files of the Wai-chiao-pao and to lay  
bare every dispute, every injustice  
there recorded, so that when this  
greatest of wars is ended and China  
goes before the bar of the world's  
opinion, justice can be demanded, and  
with the help of the world's Press,  
actually won. We venture to call  
upon the Speakers of the Senate and  
the House of Representatives to mark  
down these matters on their agenda  
at once—and to make up their minds  
that the only way to stabilize the  
political situation is to find out and  
print in black and white what that  
political situation really is so that  
foreign interference can be met and  
fought on its own ground.

## Joffre And His Men

(New York Times)

With the French Army, October 14.  
The picture of General Joffre  
presenting medals to a handful of  
French officers or privates, fresh  
from the battlefield, is one of the  
commonplaces of the war. Everyone  
has seen it—in the cinema theaters.  
In real life it is not a commonplace.  
It is an inspiration. Even the  
kissing on both cheeks of the de-  
corated men, to English conceptions  
so quaintly unsoldierlike, becomes a  
ceremony full of meaning. The  
whole thing is the embodiment of the  
brotherly spirit of Republican France  
at war with her enemy and united  
in herself.

I saw it this morning, a day of  
grey, cloudy stillness, and marvelled  
at the self-restraint of it, the serious  
self-restraint of conscious strength in  
a grave emergency. The setting  
was a wide grassy expanse, with a  
background of yellowing trees, rather  
like a part of the park beyond the  
Long Water at Hampton Court.  
Everything and everyone was  
curiously silent. The fringe of  
onlookers spoke, if they spoke at all,  
almost in whispers. Except for the  
whirring of a solitary aeroplane  
overhead, and one or two sharp  
words of command from the officers,  
there was hardly a sound, till sud-  
denly the band struck up a spirited  
drum and bugle march, and then the  
"Marchons, marchons!" of the  
"Marsillaise," and the General came.

### The Generalissimo

There was none of the ordinary  
pomposity of a military ceremony in  
time of peace. He was in undress uniform  
and on foot, and accompanied by  
only two officers. Drawn up opposite  
to him, facing the direction from  
which he was coming, were the  
heroes of Maurepas, the 1st Infantry  
Regiment of the French Army, cited  
recently in the Orders of the Day—a  
long, motionless line of cloudy grey-  
blue, stretching far away into the  
distance. Walking rather heavily,  
but astonishingly quickly for a man  
of his build, the Generalissimo went  
straight up to the right flank of the  
line and then along it to the far end,  
without a word or a gesture except  
once to salute the regimental flag in  
the central battalion. Still all this  
time, and until the General had  
finally left the ground, there was  
always the same unbroken deathly  
silence. Even when he pinned the  
medals on the breasts of the handful  
of men drawn up in front of the three  
battalions, and when he decorated  
the flag of the regiment with the  
Croix de Guerre, the proud distinc-  
tion won at Maurepas, there was not  
a sound.

General, people, and soldiers, they  
were too near war and death for the  
ordinary noisy demonstrations of life.  
Most of the women were in black;  
nearly all the men in uniform. The  
regiment itself, though momentarily  
in *repos*, was straight from the front  
and very soon will be back there again  
—exactly where, the enemy will find  
out all in good time. Since the  
offensive on the Somme began, but  
especially at Maurepas and beyond it,  
they have been in the thick of one of  
the bloodiest fights that even this war  
has seen, and the gaps that death and  
wounds have left in their ranks are  
still fresh.

There was the sadness of war as well  
as its gravity and determination in the  
air, a sadness that even made itself  
felt in the notes of the vigorous quick-  
step that the band played as they  
headed the regiment in the march past,  
and then took up the position opposite  
the saluting base, or rather the point  
where the General was standing alone.  
Then the three battalions of the regi-  
ment moved quickly past in quarter  
column, as steadily and rhythmically  
as if they had been living for months  
past the corporate life of the barracks-  
square and the parade-ground, instead  
of the individual life of the trenches, a  
forest of slender, gleaming bayonets,  
and long swinging *capotes*, and  
martial helmets. And behind them all,  
bringing up the rear, with an attendant  
band of rifleless pointmen, one of the  
guns which finally broke down the  
stubborn resistance of the enemy.

### 'Papa' Joffre

As the last of them went by and the  
General turned away, with a passing  
salute to the group of foreign Attaches  
drawn from nearly all the countries  
of the world who had been watching the  
ceremony, a little story about the Chief  
of the French Army came into my head  
which is to me typical of the whole  
of his relations with armies of the Re-  
public.

He had called for volunteers for a  
special air-service which meant almost  
certain death. The three men selected  
from the crowd came forward, saluted  
and were quietly walking away when  
he stopped them with a word. "Est-ce  
que les enfants vont à la mort sans  
embrasser leur papa?" he asked, and  
kissed them each in turn.

The depth of the brotherly and  
fatherly relation existing in the French  
Army between officers and men has

always, throughout the war, seemed to  
be one of the great secrets of the  
strength of our Allies. I am more  
than ever convinced of it, now that I  
have seen the Generalissimo with some  
of his men and have talked to General  
de Castelnau, the gallant old French  
officer who has lost three of his own  
sons in the service of France and her  
Allies.

## A Saint Among Men

Professor Jacks gives a charming  
appreciation of Professor Royce of  
Harvard in the *Inquirer*. "By his  
death," he says, "the world has lost one  
of its greatest thinkers, who was also  
one of the most lovable of men."

"His brow was vast, his features  
irregular and oddly formed, but full of  
movement, light, and change. Indeed,  
the expression of his face was such  
that I often thought him the most  
beautiful person I had ever met. I  
never saw a human face so full of life,  
unless, perhaps, it was Stopford  
Brooke's."

"I remember one evening when I  
found him ill in bed in a dimly  
lighted room. As he raised himself  
on his pillow he seemed surrounded  
with an unearthly beauty that greatly  
overawed me. The truth is that he  
was a saint among men; but a very  
human saint all the same."

"When he was in Oxford three years  
ago, lecturing at Manchester College,  
he won the hearts of everyone with  
whom he came in contact. The students  
loved him. He would spend long hours  
with them in the common room talking  
of everything under the sun, and  
giving them of his best. The Uni-  
versity presented him with an  
honorary degree, but what I remember  
most vividly is not the ceremony nor  
the Latin oration, but the childlike  
glee with which he arrayed himself in  
his scarlet robes and summoned a  
number of children to look at him."

"He was full of little acts of  
graciousness and charm. His last act  
before leaving Oxford was to go out  
into the University Park that he might  
say good-bye to his friends, the little  
birds, who had sung their songs to the  
stranger from over the sea."

"On one occasion he had trouble with  
his American correspondence, and had  
to go through some irritating formal-  
ities at the Post Office. One  
document he resolutely refused to sign,  
and supported his refusal by expound-  
ing the whole philosophy of inter-  
national relations, to the immense  
astonishment of the officials. At last  
the lady clerk said to him: 'Well, sir,  
if you don't sign I shall get into  
trouble.' 'My dear young lady,' said  
Royce, 'rather than see you in trouble  
I would sign any and every document  
which King George might choose to  
put into my hands. Give me the  
paper.'"

"He believed and taught the Im-  
mortality of the Soul, but with the  
condition that those only will survive  
whose continuance is needed by the  
all-inclusive purpose of the Moral  
Order."

### Black Mole A Danger

At an operation performed less  
than three months before his death  
Dr. John B. Murphy called the at-  
tention of his students to a black  
mole on the patient's face, with this  
remark:

"A black mole is always a sinister  
lesion and one that is to be regarded  
with distrust, so that the first thing  
I want to do is to remove it. A  
black mole must be handled with  
wholesome respect, for one dares not  
traumatize it with impunity, either  
by accident or design. I therefore  
shall go wide of it into healthy tissue  
when removing it."

In the latest issue of the "Clinics  
of John B. Murphy," Drs. Broders  
and MacCarty are quoted as saying  
that black moles certainly predispose  
to a form of skin cancer called  
"melanocantheloma" and as insist-  
ing that all pigmented areas of skin,  
such as warts and moles, should be  
removed when there are in locations  
which are or have been subjected to  
injury.

The danger lies in what is known  
by physicians as "metastasis,"  
which is the shifting or transference  
of a diseased condition from one  
organ to another. A mole is a dis-  
eased condition of the skin in one  
spot and generally confined to that  
spot; but when an injury takes place  
nearby it often happens that malig-  
nant cells migrate from the deeper  
parts of the mole and take up their  
position in the wound, where they  
grow and spread and produce a  
form of cancer. A magnified section  
of a mole shows that the pigmented  
cells extend sometimes quite deep  
into the tissues below the skin. The  
migration of cells seems to take place  
by way of the lymphatics.

All cancer specialists agree that a  
mole or wart developing late in life  
is to be regarded with so much  
suspicion that the only safety lies in  
having it cut out.

## Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard  
half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons,  
and teaspoons being used. Sixteen  
level tablespoonfuls equal a half-pint.  
Quantities are sufficient for six persons  
unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted  
once before measuring.

### Hot Chicken Sandwiches

Cook the chicken until very tender  
in plenty of water, so that there will  
be a good supply of stock. This may  
be done in the fireless cooker. Cool,  
remove the meat from the bones,  
and clip it into bits about one-  
quarter inch thick with scissors.  
Pass the skin and giblets (omitting  
the liver) through the food chopper,  
and mix the shredded chicken with  
enough stock to make the mixture  
moderately moist; season well with  
salt and pepper. Thicken the re-  
maining stock with one and one-half  
tablespoonfuls of flour mixed in a  
little cold water to each cupful of  
stock. Let boil thoroughly and  
season well. To serve, allow two  
slices of bread cut moderately thin  
for each sandwich. Place one slice  
on a plate with a spoonful of the  
chicken mixture spread over the top.  
Turn the second slice over the  
chicken, and dip a ladle of gravy over  
it. Serve with mashed potato. One  
chicken should make fifteen gener-  
ous sandwiches, as there is no waste.  
They are especially good for a  
church supper or luncheon.

### Stuffed Lobster

(To serve two persons). One lob-  
ster, 1 green pepper minced, 1 small  
white onion chopped very fine, 1  
tablespoonful olive oil, ½ cupful  
cracker crumbs, 1-3 teaspoonful  
salt, 1-8 teaspoonful pepper, few  
grains paprika, 2 thin slices bacon,  
1 tablespoonful butter, melted.

Order the live lobster split as for  
broiling. Remove the fat and mix  
it with the pepper, onion and the  
remainder of the ingredients. Pack  
into the lobster where the fat was  
removed; lay the bacon over it and  
bake thirty-five minutes in a moder-  
ate oven. Serve with hot butter  
sauce.

### Mrs. Wing's Prune Cake

One and one-half cupfuls stewed  
prunes (stoned), 1½ cupfuls  
sugar, 1½ cupfuls flour, 1 teaspoon-  
ful soda, ¼ teaspoonful baking  
powder, ¼ teaspoonful salt, 1-3 cup-  
ful butter, 5 tablespoonfuls sour  
cream or milk, 1 teaspoonful cinna-  
mon, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 tea-  
spoonful cloves, ¼ teaspoonful  
lemon extract, 2 egg yolks, 1 whole  
egg.

Cream together the sugar and  
butter, add the eggs beaten, the sour  
milk, prunes and lemon extract and  
the flour, baking powder, soda, salt  
and spices sifted together. Pour into  
layer-cake pans and bake thirty  
minutes in a moderate oven, starting  
at 375 degrees Fahr. and reducing  
heat. Put together with white boiled  
frosting. If desired, one-half cupful  
of chopped walnut meats may be  
added with the flour. This cake  
keeps moist for some time, and is  
also delicious put together with  
whipped and sweetened cream.

### Puffballs with Tomatoes

Six small puffball mushrooms, 5  
tomatoes, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, ½  
teaspoonful salt, 1-8 teaspoonful  
paprika, 3 cupfuls water.

Cut the tomatoes fine and stew in  
the water for twenty minutes. Rub  
through a puree sieve. Add the  
puffballs, diced, the salt and the  
paprika, and simmer for ten minutes.  
Add the butter and serve very hot.  
The puffballs should be about the  
size of potatoes. All varieties are  
wholesome and delicious if eaten  
when the flesh is as white as curd.

### Eggs, Mena do Nuevo

Five eggs, ¼ cup soft bread crumbs,  
2 tablespoonfuls butter, ½ tea-  
spoonful salt, 1-8 teaspoonful pepper, 1-3  
teaspoonful curry powder.

Melt one tablespoonful of the but-  
ter in a baking dish; cover with the  
crumbs and pour over the soup,  
diluted with one-third cupful of hot  
water. Break the eggs carefully  
over the top. Sprinkle with the remain-  
ing butter and bake from twelve to fif-  
teen minutes in a moderate oven  
until the eggs are set.

### Just Natural

At a colored folks' party in Mobile  
the youngsters were playing a game  
which consisted of everybody in the  
room making a face, the one making  
the worst face to receive a prize.  
They all did their level best. The  
boy acting as master of ceremonies  
went up to one of the most diminutive  
puckaninies present and said:  
"Well, Martha Jones, I think yo'  
has won de prize."

"What yo' talkin' 'bout?" asked  
Martha. "I ain't been a playin'!"

## High U.S. Court Upholds Treat- ment Of Disease By Prayer

(Christian Science Monitor)

"I concur with Judge Chase's con-  
struction of the statute. But I would  
go farther. I deny the power of the  
Legislature to make it a crime to treat  
disease by prayer." This is the  
memorandum appended by the Chief  
Justice of the New York Court of Ap-  
peals, Willard Bartlett, to the judgment  
of that court in the Cole case. Mr.  
Cole, it will be remembered, was a  
Christian Scientist practicing, accord-  
ing to the tenets of Christian Science,  
in the City of New York. He was pros-  
ecuted for "practicing medicine with-  
out lawful authorization and registra-  
tion," and was found guilty by a jury  
in the lower court, the judge's charge  
leaving this jury no option. He ap-  
pealed to the highest court of the state,  
which has reversed the judgment of  
the lower court, in the decision made  
public last Tuesday, the full text of  
which has only just become available,  
and which is printed in our issue of  
today. The text of the present judg-  
ment was prepared by Judge Emory  
A. Chase, of Catskill, and was con-  
curred in by Judge Cuddeback, Judge  
Cardozo, and Chief Judge Bartlett.  
The result of the appeal is technically  
to order a new trial, but in effect it is  
to make it legal for Christian Scientists  
to practice healing in the State of New  
York, provided their practice is carried  
on in good faith, and in accordance  
with the religious tenets of their  
church.

The act regulating the practice of  
medicine on which the prosecution was  
based contained an exception as  
follows: "This article shall not be  
construed to affect . . . the  
practice of the religious tenets of any  
church." In spite of this clause the  
lower court charged the jury in these  
terms: "If you find from the evidence  
in this case that this defendant did  
engage in the practice of medicine as  
alleged in the indictment, within the  
definition which we have given to you,  
it is no defense that he did what he  
did from any sense of duty, or that he  
did these acts in the practice of the  
religious tenets of the Christian  
Science church." The Court of Ap-  
peals now decides that this charge  
was error, and that the exception, made  
by the Legislature, was intended to  
exclude from the prohibition of the  
statute the practice of the religious  
tenets of Christian Science and other  
churches.

It must be obvious to everybody that  
Mr. Cole was not practicing medicine  
at all. His practice was not based  
on physical diagnosis, but on the  
spiritual facts of being. He was  
relying, as the Chief Judge points  
out in his memorandum, on prayer as  
understood in the Christian Science  
church, and if the exception in the  
statute did not refer to him, it could  
not very well refer to anybody at all.  
The fact is that to punish a citizen  
of a Christian country for acting in  
accordance with the teaching of the  
Bible would be an outrage so gross,  
and such a travesty of religion, that  
it could only come about through an  
exhibition of sectarian bias. It may  
possibly be an open question for some  
people whether the healing of the sick  
by prayer is a Christian responsibility  
or whether it is not. It may be clear  
to some people that the divine com-  
mand to heal the sick layed, in some  
incomprehensible way, in the first or  
some succeeding century. These, how-  
ever, are questions of religious teach-  
ing; consequently, unless some church  
or churches are to be allowed to settle  
for all the other churches what the  
intention of the writers of the Bible  
was, every church must be allowed  
to interpret the Bible for itself. If  
this were not so the Episcopalians would  
be legally entitled to decide that no  
church should be considered Christian  
which did not ordain bishops; the  
Roman Catholic church would be  
legally entitled to hold that no church  
which did not believe in the real  
presence or in the confession should  
be regarded as Christian; the Baptist,  
that total immersion was a funda-  
mental test of Christianity, and so on  
down the whole line of all the sects.

When, therefore, the Christian  
Science church accepts the full com-  
mand of the Bible to preach the gospel  
and to heal the sick, instead of cutting  
that command in two and leaving the  
preaching of the gospel to the church  
and the care of the sick to the medical  
profession, the very churches, which  
differ themselves as to the gospel to be  
preached, would have the right to  
denounce Christian Science as un-  
Christian for preaching a gospel, the  
truth of which it demonstrates in the  
healing of the sick. This, of course, is  
frank persecution, every bit as frank  
as the persecution which drove the  
Pilgrims out of England into the New  
World. The church of Charles Stewart  
and Archbishop Laud claimed to inter-  
pret the Bible for all Englishmen,  
whether they liked that interpretation  
or not. What the Legislatures would  
be doing if they were to make laws  
to attempt to prevent the practice of  
Christian Science healing would be to  
reperpetrate the action of the Roman  
Catholic church in passing such  
statutes as that of "de heretico com-  
murendo," which is to say concerning  
the burning of heretics, or the ordi-  
nances fathered by Laud for the regula-  
tion of religious worship.

The Roman Catholic church declared  
to the early Protestants, you must  
think as we do, or we will torture you  
first and then burn you. The Church  
of England declared to the Protestant  
Dissenters, you must do as we do, or  
we will possibly torture you, and cer-  
tainly deprive you of all your civil  
rights. Even when Nonconformity  
got the upper hand, temporarily in  
England, and permanently in New  
England, it proceeded to follow in the  
footsteps of its predecessors by im-  
prisoning the Quakers, and by settling  
the exact pattern of Nonconformity  
which was to be regarded as orthodox.  
The Anglican church decided that the  
torture was what it called Romanistic,  
and that a priest should let his hair  
grow and wear a peculiarly fashioned  
flat cap. Nonconformity discovered  
that this very cap had Romanistic  
tendencies, and that the tenets of true  
Protestantism demanded a steeple-  
crowned hat. These were not mere  
vagaries of an ecclesiastical fashion.  
They were as serious theological ques-  
tions as the healing of the sick today,  
and were so felt about, and roused  
passions equally as fierce.

When the various acts of religious  
disability had failed to produce unity  
in the English church, the dominant  
party fell back on its last argument  
of expelling the recalcitrant clergy from  
their livings, just as, under compara-  
tively similar conditions in Scotland,  
the Scottish ministers were driven by  
the Presbyterians from their manse.  
So today, when it is found that  
Christian Scientists cannot be per-  
secuted out of their opinions, there is  
an attempt to prove that they have no  
right to be paid for their ministrations,  
because those ministrations combine  
healing the sick with preaching the  
gospel, instead of being confined only  
to preaching the gospel. To be paid  
for praying for the sick and the sinner,  
in short, is denounced as commercial-  
ism. To be paid for praying for the  
sinner only is regarded as strictly  
orthodox, and from one point of view  
perhaps it really is.

That, however, does not appear to  
have been the view of the Legislature  
of the State of New York, and as the  
judges were careful to point out, they  
were there not to make the law but to  
interpret it. The law, indeed, was  
made to protect those who desire  
ordinary medical treatment against the  
fraudulent practice of that form of  
medicine. It was not intended to  
throttle other schools of healing after  
the manner in which the religious sects  
of the past attempted to throttle all  
manner of dissent. The medical  
schools need have no fear of Christian  
Science, provided they can do better  
healing than Christian Scientists, and  
they had far better devote their  
energies to doing that healing than to  
the persecution of the exponents of  
another method of healing because  
opposed to their theories. On the other  
hand if they themselves fail to do  
better healing than Christian Scien-  
tists, they can no more prevent the  
spread of Christian Science teaching  
than Dame Partington could trundle  
back the Atlantic with her mop.

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IS HE TALL OR SHORT?

OH! HE'S SO STATELY, AND HE CARRIES HIMSELF LIKE A SOLDIER, AND HE'S SO BRAVE

SAY, I'D LIKE TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL CRUSH!

YOU SHALL! BE ON THE CORNER TOMORROW AT 12 O'CLOCK WHEN HE TAKES ME TO LUNCH AND YOU WILL SEE HIM

FLIVVER! HE'S DIFFERENT

WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED ASYLUM KEEPER


ILL GET HIM YET!

FIGURING OUT HIS INCOME TAX.

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers **Daily Home Magazine Page** A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

**The Story of The Swastika**  
By Garrett P. Serviss

HAVE you a "swastika" about you, or in your house, as a fetish or symbol of good luck? If so, you possess perhaps the oldest of all talismans. Prof. George MacCurdy, the archaeologist, says that the swastika is supposed to date as far back as the neolithic period, or the later stone age, which came just before the age of bronze, which in turn preceded the age of iron.



Modern discoveries are beginning to make us somewhat familiar with the people who lived in those prehistoric ages, and it is interesting to find this thread of superstition running through them from some dim anterior period, when man first conceived the idea of controlling his luck by the aid of a magic figure, cut or drawn on wood or bone or stone. The thing about the swastika that has excited the most comment is its form, which is essentially that of a cross. This has been treated as a

great mystery by those who suppose that the cross, as a symbol, was invented by Christians, and that all similar forms in ante-Christian art are prophetic prefigurations. As a matter of fact, the figure of a cross, in its many variations, is immeasurably ancient.

The swastika has been found in every quarter of the world, and among the relics of nearly all early peoples. Its connection with other religious emblems, and the traditions which have everywhere clung to it, lead to the conclusion that from time immemorial the idea of good fortune has been associated with it. Various explanations have been offered of its peculiar form.

It was sometimes called "the gammadion," because it is made up of the outlines of four capital Greek letters gamma, united at their bases. Some have suggested that it originally represented a sheaf of flames, or a flash of lightning, or the rays of the sun—but these explanations are all as fanciful as the figure itself. There are many appearances in nature, among trees, plants and rocks which might have served for its original.

The interesting thing is that it has endured so long, handed down from generation to generation, and from age to age, retaining substantially the same form, although used for a great variety of ornaments, all of which seem to have had an identical significance. Its universality is well summed up by the Standard Dictionary, which says:

"It has been found depicted on tombs at Hissarlik, near ancient Troy; on Buddhist inscriptions in India, in Etruscan necropolises, on coins of Gaza and Corinth, on rock carvings in Sweden, and on Celtic stones in Britain. In America in pre-Columbian times it was in common use by the aborigines."

These striking sentences do not cover, by any means, all the places

where the swastika symbol has been found. The Encyclopedia Britannica describes a fine sepulchral urn found in Norfolk, and now in the British Museum which has three bands of cruciform ornaments round it. "The two uppermost of these are plain circles, each of which contains a plain cross; the lowest band is formed of a series of squares, in each of which is a swastika."

Among the beautifully ornamented swords of the bronze age that have been discovered in Europe this strange figure appears. One writer says of it: "What is remarkable is that the swords not only show the design of the cross in the shape of the handle, but also in tracery what is believed to be an imitation of the swastika, that ancient Aryan symbol, which was probably the first to be made with a definite intention and a consecutive meaning."

The perpetuation of this emblem of good luck through thousands of years is, in itself, a most remarkable thing. It shows the immense value of reputation. It reveals the secret of the indestructibility of superstition. Once let any object, or belief, become established in the imagination as superhuman in power or origin, and a flood of disproof cannot wash it away, and failure upon failure will not shake it. Under the cloak of a legend the falsest prophet may flourish like a green bay tree, and laugh at exposure. His dupes are like the obstinate opponents of Galileo, who, rather than admit that there were spots on the sun, refused to look through the telescope.

So the swastika is founded on the rock of untold ages of tradition, and in the most enlightened days that the world has ever known educated people feel safer if they have the antique symbol of human credulity cut on a finger ring or embroidered on a pocket handkerchief. There is one beside me as I write, sewn on a table cover, and its silky red gleam and bent arms make me thoughtful when I reflect upon the thousands of years during which its unchanging form has thrilled and fascinated mankind. What stories of faith, hope, desire, disappointment, despair it might tell—this emblem from the stone age.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations	Closing
<b>Banks</b>		
K. and S. B.	\$730	
Chartered	250 10s.	
Indo-China	R. 250.	
Indo-Asia	4	
Indo-Asia, pref.	6	
<b>Marine Insurances</b>		
London	\$405	
North China	152 1/2 Sa.	
Union of Canton	\$945.	
Yantai	\$257 1/2	
<b>Fire Insurances</b>		
China Fire	\$161	
Hongkong Fire	\$387	
<b>Shipping</b>		
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128	
Indo-China Def.		
"Shell"	105/9	
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 18 1/2	
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 50	
Kochien	Tls. 22 1/2	
<b>Mining</b>		
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2	
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.	
Philippine	Tls. 2 1/2	
Raub.	Tls. 2 1/2	
<b>Docks</b>		
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 133 B.	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.	
New Snp Works	Tls. 13 1/2	
<b>Wharves</b>		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82.	
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 B.	
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>		
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.	
China Land	Tls. 50 N.	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 S.	
Wellington Land	Tls. 8.	
Central Stores	\$8 1/2	
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.	
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.	
<b>Cotton Mills</b>		
B.wo.	Tls. 167 1/2	
E.wo. Pref.	Tls. 105	
International	Tls. 67 1/2	
International Pref.	Tls. 75	
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 90	
Oriental	Tls. 44	
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118	
Sung Yik	Tls. 16 1/2	
Tungshing	Tls. 6 1/2	
Tungshing Pref.	Tls. 101	
<b>Industrials</b>		
Anglo-German B'y.	\$95 N.	
Batler Tle.	Tls. 26 N.	
China Sugar	Tls. 133 B.	
Green Island	Tls. 10.70 B.	
Langkai	Tls. 23	
May Bros	Tls. 15	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165	
<b>Stores</b>		
Hall and Hott.	Tls. 16 B.	
Lewellyn	\$40	
Lane, Crawford	\$68.	
Medford	\$25	
Watson	Tls. 7	
Weeks	Tls. 18.	
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>		
Alma	Tls. 14 1/2	
Alma	Tls. 1 1/2	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 1/2 S.	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6	
Ayer Tawak	Tls. 40	
Batu Alam 1013	Tls. 1.80	
Bukit Tel Alang	Tls. 5 1/2	
Hulu	Tls. 1.85	
Chemer United	Tls. 1.80	
Chempak	Tls. 16	
Cheng	Tls. 5.55	
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90	
Dominion	Tls. 14 1/2	
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 9.40	
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.	
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2	
Kapala	Tls. 1.10	
Kapayang	Tls. 30 1/2	
Kara	Tls. 16	
Kota Bahru	Tls. 13	
Krasowam Java	Tls. 22	
Paleang	Tls. 17	
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 12	
Permat.	Tls. 5 1/2	
Repak	Tls. 1.60	
Samarang	Tls. 1.17 1/2	
Sehee	Tls. 8 1/2	
Somambu	Tls. 1.00	
Sonawang	Tls. 19	
Shanghai Kelang	Tls. 1.20	
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9	
Shai Malay Pref.	Tls. 3.90	
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.82 1/2	
Sengala	Tls. 1.60	
Sungel Dar	Tls. 13	
Sun Mangia	Tls. 6.80	
Syal Kaban	Tls. 1	
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20	
Taipei	Tls. 8	
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17 1/2	
Tobong	Tls. 27	
Ulu	Tls. 2	
Ulu	Tls. 7 1/2	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.	
Collyer	Tls. 10	
Shai Mac and Ash	32 N.	
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 86	
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.	
Shanghai Water	Tls. 20	
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20	
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80	
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265	

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## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Booelen Landbouwerij en Handel in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 16 was 89 tons."

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 17, 1916.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80 1/4 = Tls. 1.24 @ 72.2 = \$1.72

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.2

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... —

Copper Cash... 1790

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3-3 1/2 = Tls. 6.03

Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. \$ 8.86

Peking Bar... Tls. 319

Native Interest... 20

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 34d.

Bank rate of discount... 6%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2

Consols... £ —

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-3 1/2

London... Demand 3-3 1/2

India... T.T. 24 1/2

Paris... T.T. 460 1/2

New York... T.T. 78 1/2

New York... Demand 78 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 70

Japan... T.T. 64 1/2

Batavia... T.T. 189 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2

London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-5 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-5 1/2

Paris... 4 m-s. 47 1/2

New York... 4 m-s. 81 1/2

## CUSTOMER HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

\$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70

Hk. Tls. 1 = France 4.37

" " " = India 73.93

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64

" " " = Rupees 2.68

" " " = Rouble 2.72

" " " = Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 17, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

North China Ins. Tls. 152.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 17, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kungyiks Tls. 15.00 December

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 December

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 16.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 7 1/2 d. buyers.

January to March, 2s. 8 d. sellers.

Tendency of Market, quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 15.

Spot, 2s. 7 1/2 d. buyers.

January to March 2s. 7 1/2 d. value.

Tendency of Market, flat.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 16.—According to the Bank of England returns the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 23 per cent.

The Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 16.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot... 11s. 9 1/2 d.

January-February... 11s. 8 1/2 d.

May-June... 12s. 0 1/2 d.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

ALLIANCE WITH U.S.  
TO GET COMMERCE,  
AIM OF GERMANY

Berlin Spreads Report of Injury to American Trade By Allies' Pact

## WOULD ENFORCE EMBARCO

Devastated Countries Have First Call on Finances, Says Lord R. Cecil

London, Oct. 6.—Lord Robert Cecil declared this evening in an interview with The World correspondent that the Germans, in the hope of creating a trade alliance with the United States, were deliberately trying to encourage the impression in the United States that Great Britain and her allies are in a pact to injure American trade after the war. He said:

"Germany aims to consummate, if possible, some sort of agreement with the United States. If she could do so she would be a much happier nation than she now is. It is difficult to understand how the opinion in many quarters in America lends itself to the belief that the allies are trying to injure her commerce. Apart from sentiment, as a purely business matter there is no nation or nations so insane as to want to do anything of the sort. Can you imagine any of the nations which have suffered from war's destruction not anxious to take advantage of American enterprise, assistance and wealth in the future work of reconstruction?"

Lord Robert Cecil said that Germany attempts to build up the idea of an allied pact against the United States unfortunately had received encouragement from the agitation in certain portions of the British press and in certain business quarters which had not the Government's sympathy.

"Our relations with the New World will always be of vast importance to us, and they take a leading place in our plans. I want to say that while we are planning measures for peace now, we pledge our honor that these plans and measures against the neutral trader with our enemies under the laws of war have been and will be kept entirely separate. We shall never try, what we know would be fatal to our own interests, to use any of our belligerent measures to enable us to replace neutral by British trade or stifle or impede the commercial enterprise of neutral nations."

War's Sufferers to Get Aid First

Articles in American newspapers, said Lord Robert, seemed to take the ground that if the Paris measures were carried out they would discriminate against all non-Entente

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager

J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## GIRL SCOUTS' SALE OF WORK IS SUCCESSFUL

Aimed To Raise £50 For Bed At Netley Hospital But Received \$1,500

Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, in opening what proved to be a most successful sale of work yesterday afternoon, said that Great Britain in the present war owed a tremendous debt to the Scout movement as through it many men who are now serving their country learnt as boys those lessons of self sacrifice and discipline which make the British soldier what he is.

The sale of work was organized by the Shanghai High School Girl Scouts and so successful was the function and so large the attendance of patrons that the object aimed at—the support of one bed for a year at Netley Hospital—should be easily attained. The display of work was an excellent one and a crowded room of willing purchasers soon emptied the stalls of the good things thereon. Prominent among the stalls were those devoted to fancy work, flowers, and sweets. A large proportion of the cushions and a good deal of the fancy work—made by the girls themselves—fetched excellent prices while the sweets were all home-made. There were also stationery and Japanese lacquer work and handkerchief stalls. The dollars were gathered in by Mrs. A. H. Man- cell, Mrs. L. R. When, Madame La Pett, Misses Marjory When, Cissy Thomson, and the Misses McColl, assisted by a score or so of girl scouts.

Several raffles helped to swell the cloth. A hand-crocheted tablecloth from Mrs. Mancell realised \$116; a cushion from Mrs. Sandbach, \$55; a gift from Mrs. D. Macgregor, another \$55; and a memento of the 1913 troubles at the Arsenal, made into a gong, given by Mr. L. R. When, \$42.

Mrs. Wilkinson, in opening the proceedings, said:—High School Girls Scouts, ladies and gentlemen:—When Mr. Mancell, on behalf of Miss When, asked me to open this sale of work I felt much honored that I should be asked to associate myself in any way with the Girl Scouts for whom I have always had the greatest admiration.

"Great Britain in the present war owes a tremendous debt to the Scout movement, as through it many men who are now serving their country learnt as boys those lessons of self-sacrifice and discipline which make the British soldier what he is.

"Before declaring this sale open I should just like to remind would-be purchasers that the Girl Scouts have willingly given up their play-time, which must have meant much self-sacrifice on their part, in order to provide, by their own patient work, a bed at Netley Hospital.

"They have done their part: it is now for us to see that their efforts are crowned with the success that they deserve.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring this sale open."

The sum required for the support of the bed at Netley is £50. The Girl Scouts will have the satisfaction of supporting three, for the sum netted is expected to be about \$1,500.

## British Flyers Pay Tribute to Boelcke

Drop Wreath and Letters In Memory of 'Our Brave And Chivalrous Adversary'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 14.—A British aviator dropped a package behind our lines, containing two letters. One of them read: "In memory of Captain Boelcke, our brave and chivalrous adversary. The Royal British Flying Corps." The other letter contains the following: "To the officers of the German Flying Corps on this front. We hope that you will find this wreath and are sorry that it comes so late. Weather prevented us sending it earlier. We mourn with his parents and friends; we all recognize his bravery. With regards from Captain Evan and Lieutenant Long of the Moran Squadron. Signed: J. Sergeant Green, Lieutenant." The wreath and both letters were handed to Boelcke's parents.

## RUSSIAN CRUISER STRANDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 14.—Reports from Stockholm state that a large Russian armored cruiser, either the Rurik or the Gromobol, has run aground off Hangoe, in the Gulf of Finland. The salvage attempts, up to the present, have been without success. It is feared that the cruiser will become a wreck.

## Three Parties, None With a Majority, In Australian Parliament

Official Laborites' Form New Section; Split Causes Cabinet Reconstruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 15.—The re-constitution of the Cabinet is due to the split of the Labor caucus in the Federal Parliament. The Defence and Navy portfolios have not changed.

A new Party, with the title "Official Labor Party," has been formed, composed of 19 Senators and 24 members of the House of Representatives. There are now three Parties in the House of Representatives, none of which is able to govern alone.

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes is calling a conference of persons interested in the coal-strike.

## GERMANY CAN'T SPARE HELP FOR BULGARIANS

Captured Order Quotes Gen. von Winckler That Limit In Re-inforcements Reached

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, November 16.—An Army Order, signed by the German General von Winckler, which has been found on a Bulgarian officer, says that no more German re-inforcements can be sent to the Bulgarians.

## STUDENTS' FEDERATION ENTERTAINS DR. WU

New Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs May Start For Peking Tomorrow

Under the auspices of the World's Chinese Students' Federation an enjoyable farewell dinner was given last night at the Yih-Ping-Shung Hotel in honor of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whose new appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs is heartily welcomed by every class of Chinese in Shanghai, and particularly by the student class. Among the distinguished persons present last night were the Shanghai Taoyin, Mr. Hsu Yuen-hao, Mr. M. Y. Chung, Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad, and Mr. G. B. Fryer, Principal of the Institution for the Blind.

The dinner was begun at 7 o'clock. Mr. T. H. Lee, President of the Federation, welcomed the guest of the evening in a brief and eloquent tribute. Mr. P. K. Chu, the Secretary of the Federation, next described Dr. Wu's enthusiasm towards the Federation and his country.

Dr. Wu followed. He spoke principally of his own interest in the World's Chinese Students' Federation's work. He further said that his return to political service was in response to the earnest request of President Li. He felt that he could not go counter to the President's wishes. He added that the diplomatic questions to be faced were difficult but, amidst applause, he promised to do his best.

Following Dr. Wu's speech, Miss P. C. Lu said that heretofore Chinese diplomacy had utterly failed because Chinese diplomats did too much "neckbending" but that Dr. Wu's record was a shining example to the contrary. He had accomplished things and with the country united behind him she was confident he would do even better in this venture.

The Chamber of Commerce and Native Products Society are preparing to entertain Dr. Wu before he leaves for Peking. Dr. Wu expects to start for the capital tomorrow or Monday.

## Rumanians Continue Progress in Dobrudja

Inflict Enormous Loss Beating Off Attacks in Kimpolung District

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 16.—An official communique issued today reported: The Rumanians repulsed with enormous loss attacks at Kimpolung, where the enemy are employing many heavy guns. We again made progress southward in the Dobrudja.

Bukharest, November 16.—An official communique reports: Enemy attacks in Western Moldavia and in the region of Dragoslavele were heavily repulsed. We retired on the left bank of the Alt and in the Jiu region.

London, November 17.—A German official communique issued yesterday stated: "The Rumanians are stubbornly defending their mountain passes. We took 1,200 prisoners."

## COMBING-OUT PROCESS ROUSES ENGINEERS' IRE

Executive Intervenes to Prevent Another British Strike; Munitions Work Threatened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 16.—The debadging of skilled workers at Sheffield has led to a hitch in the case of a man named Hargreaves. The Press Bureau now announces that the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has telegraphed to the branch secretary as follows:

"On the representations of the Executive Council and in view of the proposals made by the Ministry of Munitions, dealing with the enlistment of skilled workers, the War Office has ordered Hargreaves to return to civil life, therefore, a stoppage of work cannot be justified or permitted. The Ministry adds that the grievances concerning the enlistment of skilled workers are being examined and dealt with in consultation with the Trade Unions concerned, who are assisting to maintain the output in the present national crisis."

The telegram concludes by saying that there must be no stoppage of munitions-work.

## 'BRITAIN PREPARED'

It is, perhaps, fortunate for local enterprises that the British Government does not very often enter into competition with the movies, for it is certain that, however dramatic the



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:  
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STRASS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala, Saigon, Calcutta, Lumpur, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Shanghai, Colombo, Lyons, Singapore, Foochow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Hankow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Iloilo, New York, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 24,600,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hallan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tsingtau, chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowak, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen-o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 30,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungsin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liayong, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VAL-PAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kluklang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:

8, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 552,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9758

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kunming Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Amusements

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR November 18th and 19th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

"LENA RIVERS"

A comedy drama of heart interest IN FIVE PARTS

Featuring Beulah Poynter

The pathetic and humorous artistically blended.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest, preparing for departure in the British camp.

"IN THE PROVINCE OF ORAN"

(Algeria)

A beautiful travel picture.

"WIFFLES ACTS THE FOOL"

Comic scene with M. Prince in the leading role.

RECEPTION AT THE ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL

on the occasion of King Vittorio Emanuele's Birthday.

Shanghai, November 11th, 1916



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 18	2 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	2.00	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
19	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Tacoma	Izenki shima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	10.30	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 3	2 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
12	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Empress of Russia	Br.	B. & S.
16	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamara maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
23	2 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
23	..	San Francisco	Shidunaka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.			

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 18	5.30	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	8.30	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	8.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Komoro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Amatsubo	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
2	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama			

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 21	2 P.M.	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
25	2 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	P. & O.
27	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
30	2 P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	8.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Onoda	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Ole M. M.
11	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	2 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	P. & O.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
17	2.30	London via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peius	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	London via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	..	London via Cape	Tenue	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenius	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	2.00	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	5.00	Takao, Fookchow via Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	A.M.	Fookchow	Haen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Jap.	A. T. Co.
22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
23	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. & S. Co.
23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Tamul	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamul	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 18	2 P.M.	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
18	..	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbet	Br.	K.M.A.
19	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfeng	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	8.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	noon	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
21	noon	Halchow, Eching	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
22	7.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Halchow, Eching	Yochow	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	10.00	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	10.00	Weihaei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Nov 17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
Nov 17	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	R. & S.	WTW
Nov 17	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 17	Japan	Fukujin maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 17	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chl.	N. S. Co.	NSCW
Nov 17	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	Hankow etc.	Kiangswab	1232	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
17	Hankow etc.	Taka maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	Newchwang	Kungping	1742	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Chinwangtao	Amata maru	1147	Jap.	K.M.A.
17	..	Onoda	5810	Br.	B. & S.
17	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S.M.R.
17	Japan	Fujisan maru	1173	Jap.	M. B. Co.
17	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	896	Br.	B. & S.
17	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Marseilles etc.	Atlantic	3502	Fr.	Cie M. M.
17	Takao, Japan, Dalny	Kobe maru	1336	Jap.	S.M.R.
17	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. F.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Place	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Oct 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	30	562	Day
Oct 21	Cruise	Kilcano	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Briggs
Oct 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Nov 14	Cruise	Helela	Am. g-b.	139	8	150	Brotherton
Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
Nov 16	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	4	94	Lotfin
Oct 23	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
Oct 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Nov. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted.) European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, November 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted.) European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaifu Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burrumbet November 19. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luoho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinching left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 15th instant, and is due here about 10 a.m. today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 20th instant.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Poochow on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern left Sydney for Far Eastern ports on the 15th instant.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong, is appointed to sail from Nagasaki on Monday, the 20th inst., and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. She will be despatched as above on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakui Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, November 21.

The watermark at Hankow on the 14th instant was 30' 11", at Kiukiang on the following day 27' 11", and at Wuhu on the 16th instant 17' 9".

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The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 20th instant.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Poochow on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern left Sydney for Far Eastern ports on the 15th instant.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong, is appointed to sail from Nagasaki on Monday, the 20th inst., and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. She will be despatched as above on the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakui Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, November 21.

The watermark at Hankow on the 14th instant was 30' 11", at Kiukiang on the following day 27' 11", and at Wuhu on the 16th instant 17' 9".

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Poochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.







# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

### Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

The tender "Alexandra" will leave Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Saturday, November 18th, to convey passengers and baggage to Woosung for embarkation on

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

and

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

Sailing Same Date.

J. R. SHAW

General Agent Passenger Department

## SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERM LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations. The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October, 1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY, Manager.

11583

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 254

### INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/1)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz:

74,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Chentangshang Wharf.

50,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

4,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

2,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak (Hailin or Oregon Pine) Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopel.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin.

The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 21st day of November, 1916, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 30th of November, 1916, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(Sd.) C. L. WONG, Managing Director, The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

11541

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

## BILL SMITH

### PARTICULAR

PEOPLE

PREFER

CRAWFORD'S

"Special Reserve"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



## HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

### Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons) SHANGHAI

## OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

### WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

## THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 255 (034/4).

### BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Mr. Wong Chia Chien has been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration in place of the undersigned Managing Director.

Mr. Wong Chia Chien assumes duty on November 10th, 1916.

(Sd) C. L. WONG, Managing Director.

(Sd) W. Y. SHENG, Asst. Managing Director.

I have been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration and have taken over the management on November 10, 1916.

(Sd) WONG CHIA CHIEN, Managing Director.

Tientsin, November 10th, 1916.

11665

## Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

## ★ Star Garage Co. ★

PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE

WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

68-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

## Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely

fresh, being imported weekly

from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always

in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to

all orders

Orders from outports and the

interior are carefully packed,

and all breakages will be

promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese

coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

## The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Dated 14th November, 1916.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11670

## The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Dated 14th November, 1916.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

11671

## THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

### CHEESE

White

Triumph

Limburger

11389

## LOST

COMPRADORE Order, No.

205, on Bank of China, for \$1000.

The Public are hereby warned

against accepting same, as payment

has been stopped.

11666 N 23

## The Shanghai

### Chemical

### Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to buy a foreign house,

on 3/7 mows, detached, with

tennis, garage, etc. Apply to Box

127, THE CHINA PRESS.

11669 N 18

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable

experience in legal, consular,

syndicate, journalistic, commercial

and official translation work,

undertakes translation in

English and Chinese of agreements,

petitions, letters, legal documents,

advertisements, and commercial

documents, etc. Please apply to

Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking

Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,

opposite West End Lane.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-

room and verandah

attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9406

### 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic

with all home comforts,

'Phone 1946.

10070

## TO LET

CENTRAL, Large and small

rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet

comfort. Excellent cooking, very

moderate terms. Apply to Box

368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

NICELY furnished bedroom, with

bathroom and verandah, to let in

English home. Also furnished

attic. Apply 57 Range Road.

11682

TO LET, large furnished room,

with bathroom, on ground floor.

Range Road, very low rent. Apply

to Box 132, THE CHINA

PRESS.

11687 N 21

TO LET, well-furnished rooms

in private family, with or without

board. Apply to No. 32 North

Sochow Road.

11673 N 19

TO LET, cosy room, well-

furnished, superior board, for lady

or gentleman. Western district,

near tram. Apply to Box 132,

THE CHINA PRESS.

11676 N 19

6 and 7 Quinsan Gardens, large

front room, with bathroom and

verandah attached. Table excel-

lent, service good.

11663 N 19

TO LET: Very desirable offices

in a new building near the Bund.

Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA

PRESS.

11661 N 21

TO LET, room with bathroom and

verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling

Well Road.

11546 N 18

## MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN lady wishes to

teach Chinese ladies (with or

without English), cooking,

housekeeping, care of children,

etc. Apply to Box 111, THE

CHINA PRESS.

11622-N 18

## Exchange and Mart

SMALL centerboard sailing yacht,

in best condition, to sell, immediate-

ly. Apply Box 134, THE

CHINA PRESS.

11680 N 21

FOR SALE, motor-cycle F. N., 4

cylinder, in good running order.

Price Mex. \$350. Apply to Box

136, THE CHINA PRESS.

11683 N 18

ADVERTISER would like to

know where a small hand Ice